OUR GRAND
SEED
OFFER!
See Fifth Page.

WEEKLY
TOLEDO BLADE

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895. VOL. LXIII. NO. 6.

COUPON No. 14

This Coupon, returned to us with 10 cents, is good for Part 14 of "The Man of Galilee." Write your name and address plainly. Address "Premium Department," The Blade, Toledo, O.

Poetry.

AT THE BICYCLE ACADEMY.

'Twas at a female cycling school,
Where bloomer costumes are the rule;
And fairy forms in trousers hid
Essay the bike as she is rid.

A rare and radiant vision she!
A dream! a song! a rhapsody!
To whom none other there was like,
Came forth to tame the festive bike!

She cast about a bashful glance,
Gazed at her wiry steed askance;
They eyed her bifurcated skirt,
And wondered if a tumble hurt.

Then, at the master's stern command,
She grasped her steed, with trembling hand;
A gasp, a sigh, with anguish pent,
A bounce, a boost, and up she went.

Prate not to me of dire alarms,
Of fire and floods and martial arms;
For depth of woe there's nothing like
A frightened female on a bike!

She stuck, she strained, she vainly strove
To make that pesky pedal move;
She pumped, she pushed, turned ghastly white,
And worked both feet with all her might!

And now she starts! she seems to feel
A thrill of life along her wheel!
But no! a bump! a zigzag slump!
Girl, bike, spokes, legs, all in a lump!
—N. Y. Evening Sun.

A LAUGH IN CHURCH.

She sat on the sliding cushion,
The dear wee woman of four;
Her feet in her shiny slippers
Hung dangling over the floor.
She meatn to be good; she had promised;
And so, with her big brown eyes
She stared at the meeting-house windows,
And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher;
But she thought of the honey bees
Droning away in the blossoms
That whitened the cherry trees.
She thought of the broken basket,
Where curled in a dusky heap
Three sleek round puppies, with fringy ears,
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat,
Such swift, round tongues to kiss,
Such sprawling, cushiony feet!
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the velvety skin,
And a cold, wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter
Ran over the parted lips,
So quick that she could not catch it
With her rosy finger tips.
The people whispered: "Bless the child!"
As each one waked from a nap;
But the dear wee woman hid her face
For shame in her mother's lap.
—London Amusing Journal.

WE'S TWINNIES.

Roger and I,
We's Twinniest

When God opened up a bit of blue sky
To let one little boy-angel by,
There was two slipped out, and that's just why
We's Twinnies!

Roger has blue eyes, and I has black,
Papa was going to send me back.
Mamma cried so when he took that tack,
We's Twinnies!

More little dresses had to be made,
Two little chairs set out in the shade,
Two little children to be afraid.
We's Twinnies!

Papa comes home quick every night;
Roger's is left knee, mine is right;
We squeezes him up most awfully tight.
We's Twinnies!

We puts our arms around his neck, just so;
He says he don't want to see us grow;
Won't be so cute when we're men, you know,
We's Twinnies!
—Womankind.

Our Storiette.

The Little Girl in Germantown

"Then," said Chris Blakeley, "then I'll marry the little girl in Germantown."

He said it first when the ferryboat from Jersey City came yawning and stretching through the early morning mist, bearing him, a beardless stripling, toward the great sleepless metropolis. For, despit the dank fog and the crowding passengers, his eyes were filled with the glories of a glad, miragic future. He saw in soul the pretty Germantown cottage, toptoeing, as it were, up the hillside to peep over the shumachs at the dapped Wissahickon far below. And in the old high Dutch porch under the vines he beheld the jimp form and laughing face of her whom he loved. Yea, by the Lord, he should make haste and fame and money! In a little while it should be happiness and true love rewarded. Then, indeed, should he keep his vow and marry "the little girl in Germantown."

He said it many times in the months that came thereafter. Bitter months were those—chokeful of hard work and thankless endeavor, months of slender fare and empty pockets, of much trudging to and fro and a great waste of pens, ink and paper, but in the end months of comparative success. When he read over his first story in the pages of a famous magazine he repeated that fond old vow of his with something akin to confidence, for he saw the soul of that story gleaming through its graceful verbiage as the loved face he longed for was wont to gleam through the sumach leaves at home. And he might perhaps be pardoned for soothing his quick heart with "a little more of this and I'll marry my girl in Germantown."

There came a great deal "more of that." Christopher Blakeley's name grew to be a familiar one. The Cycle and the Thesaurus took him to their hearts and printed his name with flattering frequency in their tables of contents. An anonymous critic furiously attacked his views on the great American boarding house hash question and a legion of other critics debated hotly thereover, which, of course, made Chris Blakeley famous and very much in demand. Then he wrote him a play. As he scrawled "Curtain" after the climax he hurled his pen triumphantly in the air with a great cry of "Success! It must be! I shall now be ready for matrimony and the dear lass in Germantown!"

Of course, there had been much correspondence all this while between the Germantown cottage and Blakeley's modest rooms in Gotham city. Also there had been visits one or two, very sweet and instinct with encouragement to the young writer. But I fear that the sympathetic roses in Germantown must have drooped that summer when Fate and a clever manager engaged Miss Protea Passavant to play the leading lady's part in Chris Blakeley's new drama. Miss Passavant was an admirable actress. She could distil real tears to match those shed by her invariably large and lachrymose audiences. Her smile was calculated to hypnotize a houseful of Theocrite into happiness. Off the stage she acted even more effectively. At any rate, she succeeded in acting Blakeley's heart away from its Germanic moorings and setting it perilously adrift upon the wavering current of her affections. The first night of the new play passed triumphantly enough; Blakeley laid his laurels at Miss Passavant's feet and not at those of the little girl who loved him. Protea had "cast the glamour o'er him," as Johnnie Parsons did in the old Scots ballad. So he implored her to become his wife.

"Marry you, Chris?" she murmured, pressing her fingers over the region of her cardiac apparatus—"we'll see about it, dear boy, at the end of the season. Now don't look glum. You know, after my divorce that horrid old judge forbade me marrying within the twelvemonth."

But the real couse of her delay happened to be the doubts surrounding Blakeley's play. How would the provinces take it? New York successes frequently go to places in that mysterious region known as "on the road." So the wise Protea waited. She was right to procrastinate. One Western city after another rejected the new play. It was too daring, too unconventional for provincial taste. A great deal of money was lost—most of Blakeley's savings going with the rest. Finally, after a wretched week in Philadelphia, orders arrived from New York to disband the company.

That proved a severe blow to Chris Blakeley; but, as yet, he felt strong in the supposed love of Miss Passavant. "What does it matter?" he said, "Protea loves me, and I shall soon write a better piece." The morning after the collapse he strolled around to the Continental Hotel to take his new sweetheart out a-walking. At the hotel a letter awaited him. It was from the fair Protae—brief and pithy. She had gone back to New York to find a fresh field for her talents. She was very sorry for Chris, poor, dear boy, but assured him that he was far better off without her. As regards the proposed marriage, that was out of the question.

Of course Blakeley felt utterly crushed by this avalanche. He might have abjectly followed her to New York, had not his pride prevented him. Instead of that he tried drinking, with some ridiculous notion of drinking himself to death, but left off in disgust after the second glass of absinthe. It wsa late spring, or rather early summer, and quiet Philadelphia looked its best and brightest. But nothing—not even the glorious sunshine, and the wealth of old associations around him—could woo Blakeley out of his melancholy. In the gathering dusk he found himself sitting out upon that walk planned in the morning, but setting out alone. It was a long walk, and it led him eventually to the Girard avenue bridge, near the entrance of Fairmount park. There was then (and there may be still) a small steam launch which plied in summertime from the hither side of the bridge, up the Schuylkill, to a point beyond the park limits. Blakeley was familiar with the little boat, for many a trip had he taken aboard her with his little Germantown girl in the old, happy days. The launch had just begun her summer trips; and mechanically he paid his quarter dollar and stepped upon the narrow deck. Behind the wheelhouse was a bench which he knew of yore, and here he sank wearily down, with his eyes fixed upon the placid waters of the Schuylkill, faintly greased as they were with the young moonlight. At the further end of the bench there sat the dark form of a woman, but, as yet, Blakely heeded not his neighbors. Just as the little launch shaved off and began puffing into midstream, one of the deck hands hung a great lantern directly over Blakeley's head, so that the light streamed on every one but left him in comparative darkness.

A half stifled sob from his fellow passenger induced him to glance in her direction. She had placed a handkerchief over her eyes, and appeared to be weeping bitterly. "Truly," thought Blakeley, "the old launch must be a regular Charon's ferryboat of dead hopes to-night."

Suddenly the woman dropped her hand. Keen-eyed Blakely saw her face plainly in the lamplight. For a moment the vision struck him dumb, and then his lips parted to utter a cry of pain. It was not it was "the little girl in Germantown."

His head reeled, and, as he staggered to his feet he flung both hands wildly above his head. They smote the big lantern from its fixtures, fastenings, and brought it clattering down upon Blakeley's skull. Lamp and man dropped upon the deck together, and in an instant the launch must have been ablaze had not a plucky young woman leaped forward, stamped out the parrafine flames and cast the lantern hizzing into the river. Then as the launch crew came running aft, she bent over Blakeley's prostrate figure. And it was her turn to wax sick and pale when she beheld the face of the man she loved.

It was mighty lucky for Chris Blakeley that the doings of Germantown and Philadelphia are not topics discussed extensively in the quiet homes of Germantown. His affair with Miss Passavant was unknown there, so the only thing he had to explain away was the long silence into which he had fallen. How he did this I know not; but the ugly knock on the head which the launch lantern gave him helped considerably to reopen the portals of a certain loving heart for his penitent return.

Blakelev is a famous playwright now, and dwells by choice on the banks of the Wissahickon, in the quaint, wisteria covered cottage where he resides there rules over the "household gods" (in this case a pair of chubby children that comely young woman whom her husband still calls "my little girl in Germantown."
G. B.

IN THE WINDOW GARDEN.

Don't forget to keep the plants clean and the atmosphere moist by thoroughly syringing and spraying.

Don't forget to give the blooming plants the sunniest positions, and allow the foliage plants to flourish in the shady situations.

Don't forget that bulbs coming into bloom will require plenty of water and sunlight and a moderately cool temperature.

Don't forget that sudden changes of temperature are dangerous, and plants that are slightly frosted must not be subjected to strong heat immediately.

Don't forget to have glass on hand to immediately replace any broken, or a valuable plant may be lost for the want of a few cents invested in a pane of glass.

Don't forget to use the old tested remedies if they prove troublesome—water for the red spider, tobacco tea for the aphis and limewater for worms in the soil.

Don't forget that the ivy leaf is always good in making up floral designs, and aim to have one or two of the thrifty plants growing in the window garden.—New York Recorder.

Don't forget to bring up all the bulbs from the cellar, or wherever they have been placed to form roots, as soon as the sprouting leaf stalks show that they are ready to be taken to the light for blooming.

NEW ZEALAND'S LADY MAYORESS.

Mrs. Yates, of Onehunga, First Elected in British Dominions.

Onehunga, a flourishing little town of about 4,000 inhabitants on the north island of New Zealand, has the honor of having elected the first lady mayoress ever chosen on British soil. Mrs Yates

MRS. YATES.

has for years borne a prominent part in all movements looking to the improvement of Onehunga. It was natural, therefore, that when New Zealand recently bestowed the franchise on qualified electors of the fair sex the inhabitants of the lively little place turned to her as one on whom they could depend. Mrs. Yates had not contemplated elevation to civic honor of such altitude and was at first too fearful of responsibility to consent to the use of her name. General assurance of adequate support and continued pressure overcame her fears, and she was elected chief magistrate of the place. Latest accounts indicate that her townsmen and women will have no cause to regret their choice.

The Roughest Part of It.

Cureow—I'd hate to fall from the fourth story of a building.

Freake—Of course you would.

Cureow—Well, it isn't the fall; it's riding to the hospital in the city ambulance afterward.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Good Intentions.

"How are things down your way?" asked the wizard.

"All torn up," replied the gentleman in red and black, flicking a bit of dust off his cloven boot with a sulphur scented asbestos handkerchief. "This is the time of year, you know, when our pavements are laid."—Indianapolis Journal.

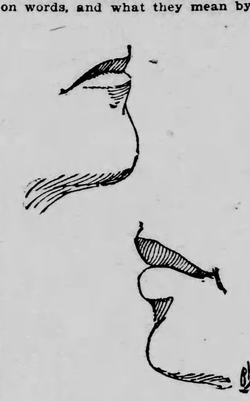
The Only Proof.

Judge:—The only proof against the robbery of banks is a new kind of man.

MILADY'S LIPS.

They Tell a Good Deal More of Her Character Than She Guesses.

The mouth, the Delsarte disciples say, tells many things. The Delsarte disciples are above making a mere play on words, and what they mean by this



THE SEVERE AND THE PLEASURE LOVING.

statement is that one's character, tastes and disposition are all revealed by the curves of the lips. One is born with a certain sort of brow, nose and chin. One's eyes are large and small, blue or hazel, from the beginning. The mouth is the one feature which, denoting certain fundamental and inherited traits in the beginning, acquires lines which reveal the efforts of the individual to mould his character in one way or another. Consequently the mouth is the most instructive feature in the face. There are certain mouths which tell you in every curve to beware of their owners. There are thin lips, sharply drawn down at the corners, rather bloodless and pale. They belong to men and women whose views are narrow and unchangeable, whose sympathies are not to be aroused by any means. They are self-righteous people and as obstinate as human beings can be. A woman with a mouth of that type may proclaim as far as her words can reach that she believes in wilful submission and femanine yielding, but she will have her own way all through her life. She is likely to have certain virtues, to be sure. She will be economical, pious and proper. Her husband is not likely to be brought to bankruptcy or to the divorce courts by her, but she will lead him sometimes to wish for either of these variations in the rigidity and monotony of existence.

The woman with very full, very red lips, of the "pouting" variety, is apt to be sensual in her taste. She is fond of ease and pleasure. Beauty and pleasure appeal to her. Her ideals are not likely to be high, and her principles are conveniently few and very elastic. When she grows old she will probably grow coarse. She is inordinately fond of bonbons in her youth, and later she becomes inordinately fond of other things. There is not likely to be great constancy in her make-up, or much capacity for enduring tenderness, but she is ardent in her temperament and very emotional.

The Cupid's bow of which the novelists of another day used to write a good deal is a pretty mouth, but it lacks an element of beauty which modern standards demand—that of spirituality. Lips continually curving upward, slightly pouting and red, may be very pretty, but they are not the ones which denote that their owner is full of sympathy and has had deep experience of life. Sorrow, either personal or inairect,

SORROW AND ENJOYMENT.

earnestness and gravity are all denoted by the lips, which, although not sharply drawn down, naturally take a downward curve in repose. The opposite tendencies are denoted by up-curved, full lips.

Two striking examples of the truth of this are found in the accompanying illustration. One mouth is the mouth of a woman subjected to severe suffering, and experiencing with bravery and endurance a most terrible trial. The other woman is a beauty, flattered, indulged and capricious. No experience has given dignity and no sorrow or sympathy has given sadness to her expression. Any young man who desires to know what is the real character of the young woman he thinks well and will be wise if he pays particular attention to the study of mouths.

THE NEWSBOY WAS GRATEFUL.

An Incident in a New York's Doctor's Daily Life.

A condition of moral degeneracy is commonly attributed to newsboys, but there are exceptions.

A physician who recently moved up town into the eighties took an evening paper from a small newsboy and dived into his pocket for the change.

"That's all right, Doc," remarked the little chap. "I won't take no money. Don't you remember Jimmie you cured last winter with the fever?"

Then the physician recognized in the tall and sturdy boy a little chap whom he had pulled through a fever without any payment.

"But that's all right, Jimmie," he said, "and you must certainly let me pay you for the paper."

"No," said the boy. "I won't. Where are you living up here, Doc? I want to come and see you."

He hasn't yet turned up to see the Doctor, but every morning and evening he slips a paper under the door, and to have a proper understanding in the beginning with the first paper he scribbled a little notice: "Please Doc, accept these papers allus, from Jimmie."—New York Herald.

Wounded Forty-Eight Times.

One of the most remarkable characters in the United States is an old soldier known to the G. A. R. men of the East as "Comrade Chase." Chase served in a Maine battery during the war and carries the scars of nearly one hundred wounds, forty-eight of which were received in the single battle of Gettysburg. During the "period of conflict" he is said to have received more wounds than any other man who fought on either side and lived to tell of his marvelous escapes and exhibit his numerous scars in proof of his wonderful story.—Philadelphia Press.

Knew What Ailed Him.

"I cannot guarantee an absolute cure in your case," said the physician, "but if you will follow my directions implicitely I can promise a considerable reduction in your obesity."

"That ain't what's troublin' me," answered the portly caller, impatiently. "What I want is to get some o' this fat taken off'n me."—Chicago Tribune.

Early Monday Morning.

Hubby—Why are you dressed so early? And Monday morning, too!

Wifey—The first one at the bargain counter has the pick of the 25-cent gloves.—Cincinnati Tribune.

CHANGED HER DRESS IN THE CAR.

The Operation Neatly Done Before the Eyes of the Other Passengers.

"Savoire-faire," of the French Frenchy, is without a synonym in the English language, says the Washington Post. It properly belongs to a race that intuitively follows the old adage, "What's worth doing is worth doing well." They are adepts in the art of diplomacy. Under trying circumstances they are cool and collected.

"I had taken a train in this city for a trip to Philadelphia," said a Washington man, "and after an hour's stay in the smoker went into one of the regular passenger coaches. Casually looking over my fellow passengers, I happened to let my gaze rest on a demure, dainty little woman across the aisle from me, but whose seat was in alignmem with mine. She was intently perusing the pages of a paper-covered French novel. A little later she dropped the book and produced from her traps—she was surrounded by boxes, hand bags, and shawl-strap bundles, a steamer schedule of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the French line to Havre. To all appearances she was unconscious of the existeice of her neighbors. She had removed her hat, a tasty toque, and was attired in a skirt, beneath which there peeped forth a trim little foot encased in a soft slipper.

"As we neared the Quaker City she became nervously animated. Laying aside her steamer schedule, she resurrected from some unseen hiding place a blouse of soft rich material. She then tripped down the aisle to the ladies' lavatory, and a moment later returned with the silk garment, the blouse having taken its place. Resuming her seat, she buttoned the blouse with deft fingers, fixed a gold brooch in place at her throat, and as quickly girded her petite figure with a leather belt.

"By this time I became interested in her movements, and wondered what she would do next. I was not long left in the dark. With refreshing nonchalance she tossed over her head a street skirt of like fabric to the blouse. In some mysterious manner this was secured under the belt, as the alpaca gown drooped to the floor. Then it was that every person in the car was watching her.

"I knew the next scene in the transformation act would be her most trying ordeal—the substitution of something more substantial than slippers. The circumscribed space between the seats of a day passenger coach is hardly the place one would select for such calisthenic exercise as I knew my fair fellow traveller was about to indulge in. Time, place, and surroundings disturbed her not. A pair of stout walking boots were brought forth, the exchange soon made, and, with the assistance of a silver buttonhook, firmly fastened. During this operation her skirts were so carefully arranged about her ankles that not the smallest bit of hosiery was displayed, nor could a close observer get a glimpse of lingerie.

"The whole thing was so deftly done, so quickly accomplished, with grace and ease, while the principal performer was evidently ignorant of the contiguity of half a hundred amused people, that I could not help but admire the lovely little creature, so independent and self-contained."

FORCED TO MOVE ON.

Shameful Treatment of an Aristocratic Coachman by a Tramp.

The carriage drew up before a business establishment in Lafayette place with a clang of silver-plated harness and a clatter of the sleek horses' hoofs, says the New York Sun. The footman jumped down and ran to the carriage door to help the ladies alight, while the coachman, as sleek as the horses, sat bolt upright on the box and stared at the statue of Sunset Cox. Then a dirty, shuffling, ragged tramp came along, holding himself and his clothes together and stopped beside the carriage.

"See here, my bloke," he said, squinting up at the carriage, "move your old wheelbarrow off the crosswalk. You're blocking de way, see? Move right along now, or I'll have you arrested and you and your old shanderang run in."

The coachman looked around at the tramp out of the corner of his eye, while his face grew a fine old plum color with anger. The footman basely deserted his fellow servant at the tramp's first attack, and pretended to be watching the store door for his mistress's return.

"Come now," said the tramp, taking an extra reef in his garments around the waist, "you're right on de crossing, see, and I wants you to slide right off, and right away. I'm not going to spoil my patent leathers going round your bloomin' nags. I'm a lawyer, I am, and I know my rights. I can't sleep in your little bunkie, and you can't block my crosswalk. So move, now, or rip me open if I don't get a cop and have you arrested."

The coachman's neck pulsated with anger like a turkey gobbler's, and he half lifted his whip, but when the tramp opened his mouth to shout "police!" he changed his mind and brought the lash gently across the horses' backs. They moved on, the cross walk was clear, and the tramp with a general shrug all over walked along the sidewalk.

"I guess I won't cross over just yet," he said; "I've got a touch of gout same's Grovey, and my doctor tells me to keep in the sun."

A WINNER'S DREAM.

The Next Question Was, What Did He Have for Supper?

At Monte Carlo a week or two ago the decorous quiet which generally reigns in the Salon d'Or was amusingly ruffled.

While the solemn function of displaying, mixing and shuffling the cards, which precedes the beginning of the play, was being gone through, a gentleman walked up to the tables, deliberately counted out a lot of bank notes, in value five hundred pounds, and placed them on black.

This somewhat unusual occurrence of breaking a maximum before the play for the day had begun naturally attracted attention, and a bystander remarked:

"Rather bold play, sir."

"Well," said the player, "I dreamed last night that I saw the table exactly as it is now, and on the first coup black won."

The cards being duly cut, the tailleur proceeded, watched by the onlookers with unusual interest, to deal out the cards for the first coup, and black won.

A suppressed, "Oh!" from the bystanders greeted the announcement, and then from across the table came, in tones of agonized entreaty, a lady's voice:—"What did you have for supper last night? Do tell me."—The Amusing Journal.

One Thing Lacking.

The mammoth department stores supply all wants. Not long ago a customer in one of these all-round stores purchased a complete house-furnishing supply, including a dog, a parrot and a monkey. He bought himself a suit, and having an ugly tooth, he had it eased up without going out of his way. Going up another flight he sat for his photograph, and passed into a physician's office on the same floor, was taken seriously ill on the floor above, died there, was placed in a coffin out of stock near by on the same floor, and sent home. The manager of the house added in a business-like way: "We would have furnished a coroner and jury if the friends of the deceased hadn't been in such a hurry."—Chicago Tribune.

Compromise.

Customer—I want a dress of some neutral tint.

Modiste—But you are a pronounced blonde.

Customer—Yes, but my cook is a brunette.—Detroit Tribune.

Our Serial Story.

Copyright, 1894, by W. H. Bishop.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN, U.S.A.

A VERY POSSIBLE STORY.

By W. H. BISHOP.

CHAPTER XVI.

"Do you expect to make yourself numerous at Domicile Twenty the early part of this evening?" I asked of Wayne that night after supper. "I am perfectly willing to allow you the greater portion of it"

"I was thinking of it, but I can easily stay away if it will accommodate you," he answered.

"I wish that you would. I want a chance to find out what Alice Hathaway really thinks of you."

"All right, my boy. Just ask her and tell me, will you?"

"If that is necessary. But what shall I do in this case? Keep right on until I fall into the arms that are open for another visitor? Perhaps I had better stop and halloo the house in true Southern style."

"I wouldn't make too much noise about it if I were you, but if you are afraid of Alice's arms you can knock somewhere along the way. How long a call do you intend to make? I only want to know when the coast will be clear."

"You will allow me half an hour, I suppose?"

"Why not wait for me and make it a full hour?" he said, looking at his watch. "Since you crowd me out I will attend to some other matters first. Perhaps Alice and I may decide to take you under our wings for the evening. We are going over to Domicile A to do a little missionary work. Say, Stan, I thought of it last night when I caught a glimpse of you and Stella in the gallery. Why can't you give our young men a rousing address before you go back? I will pack one of our audience rooms to the doors for you if you will."

"What can I say to your young men I do not even pretend to be up to your standard. I would make a pretty preacher for them, wouldn't I?"

"Fire up their ambition! Tell them that a brave heart and a strong will is the best patrimony out. Tell them that the best things in this world cannot be bought; that they come from hard work and the power of indomitable purpose. We don't want our young men to sink into inuocuous desuetude simply because the grub is reasonably sure. That is one of our greatest dangers in Eden. We want men and intelligent beings here, not simply well fed and contented animals who have nothing in the world to do but to enjoy themselves."

"How can I fire up their ambition?" I demanded. "What have you got to offer them here? Shall I tell them of the rewards to be achieved in law in medicine, in the ministry, in statesmanship? They would be compelled to go outside to practice their ambition after I gave it to them. A pretty place you have for ambitious young men!"

"Stan, we are going outside. Just wait until the twentieth century dawns upon the world. We are going to tear down our fences then. There shall be one model community in the world, and one body of reformers who know what they are working for and how to bring their reforms about."

"Wayne, what is it that you are trying to do here? Are you trying to make a new world as well as a new Eden?"

"We are just getting ready to preach the gospel of common sense, my boy. It is common sense applied to a purpose that will save the world in the end. The ministers have been trying to pound a theoretical Christianity into the people long enough. We prove our Christianity to be the right one, for this world and the next one both, and then we know that the people will accept it readily."

"And you want to make a reformer out of me?"

"You? I am afraid that you would be a pretty tough specimen for a reformer, Stan, but I believe I will try it," he answered with a laugh. "Will you preach your first sermon some time next week?"

"No, Wayne. I am afraid that I am not up to it. But I really would like a whack at your young men if it were not that I fear that my theory and your practice would not agree."

"Think of it, anyway," he said. "We are not in the least afraid of heretical opinions here. It is the truth we are after."

I did not get very far into the apartment occupied by Miss Hathaway and her friends before Alice herself met me. "I was expecting you, Mr. Brown," she said, greeting me cordially. "I thought that it would be my turn this evening."

"Your turn?"

"Yes. Did you not spend last evening with Miss Stella?"

"Have you and she been comparing notes?"

"Oh, no. I get my information in another way."

"Ah, to be sure! I beg your pardon for my unusual dullness. Then you really like my friend, Wayne? I promised him that I would ask you."

"I hardly think that it is necessary upon his account, but for your own information I will say that I do!"

"Thank you!" I said. "I like your Eden frankness. It is quite primitive, you know. But you remember that I am here to get the answer to another question, and that is why it is that you are a working woman?"

"Are not the majority of earnest minded people workingmen and workingwomen in a very important sense?" she asked. "I am sure that I worked a little at one thing or another before I ever came to Eden."

"Yes, but that is different," I declared. "I could imagine you, for the love of humanity or for some other Quixotic motive, slaving yourself to death in a three-cent lunch room, working night and day in getting up a church fair, starting out on a woman's rights campaign, or indulging in some other slavery to an idea, but I cannot imagine you, with no necessity for it in the world, becoming an ordinary workingwoman in a factory. That is far and away beyond my comprehension."

She laughed pleasantly. "If I should tell you that there is a poetry in labor, and a feeling of independence in the knowledge that one is earning one's way in the world without the help of one's ancestors, even, I suppose you would not understand me, Mr. Brown," she said.

"I never saw very much poetry in that kind of labor yet, Miss Hathaway," I answered her.

"How many hours a day do you work, Mr. Brown?"

"I see that you have commenced to catechise me again, Miss Hathaway. Anywhere from eight to eighteen."

"Do you like your work?" she asked, laughing.

"I like the product of it, at all events."

"And that makes it play for you, does it not? I think that I was busy in one way or another almost as many hours a day in Philadelphia. And after all, I was not satisfied. It was just throwing away the best half of one's life for fashion and the pursuit of happiness, and nothing more. Now I earn—actually earn—$1.50 a day, and am really happy. Which life do you think that I should prefer?"

"Your income may be $1.50 a minute, I dare say."

"I think that it is all of that. But I am not willing to live in the cast off shoes of my ancestors, and simply enjoy myself. I have an idea that a strong, sensible woman should have a destiny higher than that. Can you tell me why I should selfishly, and thoughtlessly enjoy my $1.50 a minute while a thousand families have less than that for a day's living? If I am really a Christian it seems to me that I might give them a little of my sympathy, if nothing more. And if I can actually change this condition of things with my influence or my money as Wayne Morrison is doing here, am I not something of a heathen if I do not accept the opportunity?"

"Your logic is all right as far as it goes," I answered, obstinately. "But still I do not believe that working six hours a day at a loom is play—for you!"

She laughed at my pertinacity. "I might tell you of some of the indirect pleasures that come from my work," she said. "I might tell you that I am ambitious, as well as yourself. That I want to feel that I am really helping people, not with a rich man's pair of legs, but by actually coming into contact with them and sharing their burdens. Do you think that a really earnest, thoughtful woman is satisfied to be the idle plaything of the chosen favorite of the men? To be dressed up as a human butterfly and to spend her whole life in simply being admired or in a senseless pursuit of selfish enjoyment? Why should we not have your ambitions, or at least, similar ones? There is reasoning besings. But apart from all this, I suppose that you would like to know if I really like my work for the work's sake alone, and I can tell you most decidedly, that I do. Have you ever known a boy with a taste for mechanics, Mr. Brown?"

"Dozens of them."

"Did you ever imagine that a girl might have the same taste? Might inherit it, in fact? I know that my father was an inventor."

"I can imagine that a girl might have a taste for mechanics, but not that she would wish to become a factory operative and work six or eight hours a day when she might be a queen in society, and at the same time a leader in any charitable work that she might choose. The difference may be a sentimental one, but it is a very positive difference, nevertheless."

"I care nothing for the sentiment of it," she declared, with the ghost of a frown, however. "We are happily past that in Eden. But I am bound to convince you, if I can, that I am right in this matter. I dare say that you would consider it a mark of a high and exalted womanhood if I should take pleasure in making a silk dress after the material was woven for me. And yet I hate needlework and everything of the kind. But I delight in the manifestation of power. I could stand and watch a drop hammer all day long, I believe. And the machinery that can almost think, and which is the soul of an artist concealed within its cogwheels, is an intoxication to me. When I touch the lever of my loom in the morning, it is almost as if I were touching the hand of a friend. Do you tell me that being in charge of a loom like that is degrading, while being the slave of a needle, or of fashion, or even of some senseless sentiment, is ennobling, Mr. Brown? Why should it be worse to weave a dress than make one, to help create a true sentiment than to blindly follow a false one?"

"You seem determined to make labor into poetry, Miss Hathaway. It is useless to argue with you."

"It is poetry!" she exclaimed, zealously. "Of all the beautiful things in life, I believe that well directed labor is the most conducive to happiness, and therefore the most beautiful. I certainly do not agree with the theologians who tell us that labor is a penalty for our sins. Did not Adam and his wife have a very large garden to tend?"

"But please tell me one thing, Miss Hathaway. How is it that Stella Vernon is able to get any poetry out of her mangle? She cannot love that!"

"There is poetry in the labor itself, or, as you put it, in its result," she answered, laughing at the betrayal of my strong dislike for Miss Vernon's occupation. "Stella is a strong, vigorous woman with a large amount of extra vitality to dispose of during the day. Possibly that is one reason why she chose that particular work. When her work is done she has simply been taking her regular quota of exercise, and is as fresh and as full of life as a boy who has been practicing for a race. If she had not taken the exercise she would probably be as dull and languid as some of your lady acquaintances in the city. Do you recognize the type?"

"I think that I do," I said, laughing at her philosophy and immediately thinking of my friend Molly. "Your Bible reads, I dare say, 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy wit and thy brilliancy, as well as thy bread.' I am glad I know the source from which you and Stella Vernon drew your beautiful charms."

"You have heard Stella sing. I presume," she said, laughing pleasantly. "What do you think of it?"

"I could think of nothing but the warbling of birds at daybreak to compare it with. I believe that she must have lain awake on purpose to listen to them and to catch some of their happy spirits."

"And you flattered yourself, no doubt, that you were the instigating cause of some of these same happy spirits, when, after all, it was only the mangle! You will believe that, of course."

Wayne was whistling softly in his boyish way as he came in through the open hallway. Miss Hathaway sprang quickly to meet him as he appeared, and seemed quite ready for the embrace which he boldly gave her. He stooped and kissed her frankly, and then gave her a whirl that brought them both in front of me.

"Do all Eden girls welcome you in that way?" I asked of him.

"Have you seen any who did it?" Alice asked with smiling insistence. She had suddenly become transformed from the philosopher into the delightful woman.

"No, but I have seen some, I think, who would like to have done it."

"I am quite ready to believe that!" she declared.

"Do we have your blessing, old fellow?" Wayne asked, finding his opportunity to speak at last. "That is what I am patiently waiting for."

"Bless you, my children," I said, extending my hands toward them. "May Heaven send you all the happiness you can stand, and that is good for you!"

They both laughed happily as Wayne released her, and they found themselves seats. "Stan thinks that I do not really care for you," Wayne said to her. "What do you think about it? I ask simply for his information."

"Why does he say that?" she asked, blushing prettily at the very frank way in which he seemed to be treating the subject.

"I presume that he has been comparing my love for you with his Niagara passion for Stella Vernon. He is quite daft over her, I assure you. More so than I expected in a society man of his experience."

"Did he ever hear of the Detroit, I wonder?" she asked quickly. "It is a broader and deeper river than the Niagara, only it does not make so much noise. You can tell him that for my part I greatly prefer the Detroit."

"You hear, do you, you old cynic?" Wayne asked.

"I hear, and am satisfied," I answered. "As usual, the lady wins in the argument. I beg your pardon, Miss Hathaway, for doubting your lover's Detroit passion. I will try not to do it again."

She did not answer, but turned to Wayne, as if forgetting all but him. "Did those goods you were so anxious about, go off to-day?" she asked.

"Yes, they went off all right," he answered. "Everything goes off all right in Eden. Even to the bachelors. I prophesy that even Stanley will be going off, too, if he is not careful. But I tell him that he will never coax an Eden girl away with him."

"No," she said, looking at me, now that I was the topic under discussion, "he will never coax an Eden girl away with him, that is quite certain."

"Oh, come now!" I exclaimed. "Don't try to send me any deeper into the depths of despondency than I am likely to be without your help. Stella intimated to me last night that nothing would drag her away from your Eden valley, but I do not believe her. I am going to stick to my Niagara passion and the romancers yet."

"They do not know a thing about it!" Alice declared.

"No," echoed Wayne. "The romancers do not know what they are talking about at all!"

"Oh, if you are both going to croak, I am off," I declared. "I can get all the discouragement I want in other quarters."

"Wait, Mr. Brown," Alice said. "We are going over to the mining domicile, and unless you have a previous engagement, I am sure Wayne—"

"Stop!" I exclaimed. "Do either of you have a thought that the other does not share? Wayne said that you—"

"Would be delighted to have you go with us? So I am. No, Mr. Brown, there is not a single thought that we do not share."

"Not a single thought!" Wayne declared, in a merry mood. Whether he loved or not, the boy was evidently supremely happy. He had come to the very summit of human existence. And I, remembering what it must be for me after the renunciations of the past, was quite ready to rejoice with him in his happiness.

TO BE CONTINUED.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Something of the Oddly Named Court.

The official novelty for 1895 will be the probable continuous session of New York's ancient and, to some, mysterious Court of Oyer and Treminer, says the New York Press. Already the sum of $10,000 has been added to the amount already appropriated for jurors' fees and $5,000 for fees of stenographers of courts of Oyer and Terminer, a certain indication of the large amount of work which it is expected, will be done in this court in 1895.

The Oyer and Terminer is an English court with a French name, legal business in England having for a considerable time been transacted in French—and old French at that. The significance of the words Oyer and Terminer is "Hear and determine," and the court of Oyer and Terminer is for the disposal of criminal business. How it comes to exist as a separate court in this city is thus explained: "The Supreme court of the American colonies was established in May, 1691, and was intended to correspond to the English courts of King's bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer. It was continued by the New York state constitution and had jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters. In the judicial district which is made of New York county, however, the civil and criminal business is separated. The former is disposed of by the Supreme court, the latter so far as the Supreme court has anything to do with it by the court of Oyer and Terminer.

The majority of the "boodle aldermen" cases were tried in this court. William M. Tweed was convicted in the court of Oyer and Terminer, Noah Davis presiding, and the election cases of a year ago against offenders from the Second and neighboring districts were tried in the court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barrett presiding.

There are no Oyer and Terminer judges, the duty of presiding in that court devolving upon such judges of the Supreme court as the governor, from time to time, may designate. Any Supreme court judge in any part of the state, whether elected in this district or elsewhere, is eligible, and it is not an uncommon thing, when local or political feeling runs high, for a governor to designate a judge from another judicial district, as has been done for the January term, a Watertown judge being selected.

This year it is expected the court of Oyer and Terminer will be steadily in session, and it will have a vast amount of work to do in consequent upon the disclosures made by the Lexow committee and the prosecutions of delinquent public officials which, following a reform administration in office, seem imminent.

A CURIOUS WAR FICTION.

Apple Tree of Appomattox Connected With Gen. Lee's Surrender.

One of the war fictions that will not down is that Lee surrendered to Grant under an apple tree. The "Apple tree or Appomattox" blooms perennially in newspaper literature. It can't be killed. Frost doesn't hurt it—all attempts at freeze it out have failed. It is proof against wind and weather of denial and denunciation. The axe has been laid at its roots by many historians, but the tree shoots up again instanter.

The terms of surrender were arranged at the house of Mr. McLean—a gentleman who, having been driven away by battle from his farm at Manassas, sought refuge on another farm of his in secluded Appomattox county. In his house Lee and Grant met. There they happily arranged the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia in a correspondence of wonderful brevity and clearness. A deed drawn in the usual form conveying an acre of Appomattox land worth $5 would have had more words in it than Lee and Grant used to dispose of the lives and fortunes of thous

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

Bank Credits.

A. O. C., Charlotte, Kan., writes concerning a recent editorial article in the Weekly Blade: "Is not your article, 'The Per Capita Fallacy,' in issue of January 3, 1895, a little misleading? Must not the person who uses bank checks or drafts have to have the money deposited in the bank to back them, and simply use the bank paper as a matter of safety, and thus require just as much money as though he sent the currency through the mails, or paid it from hand to hand?"

Your idea is incorrect. A man must deposit money in a bank, and have it placed to his credit before he can give a check, of course; but that money don't remain lying in the bank vaults. It is loaned out to other men on their notes, properly secured. Suppose that A, for example, deposits $200 D-Day, subject to check. B comes in and borrows $200, giving a note with 100per security. B. gets the $200 which A. deposited, and pays a debt he owed C. C brings the $200 to the same bank and deposits it. Here the $200 has paid a debt of $200, and given two men a total credit at the bank of $400. It may next be loaned to D, who pays his workmen with it. They pay rent, buy clothes, dry goods and groceries with it, and within a week the bulk of it is again deposited by the various merchants. The machinery of a bank is a method of using properly secured credits, and the volume of business done has no relation to the actual amount of money.

Postmaster sand Pension Vouchers.

A reply in the Question Bureau of the Weekly Blade of January 17, concerning the authority of fourth-class postmasters to execute pension vouchers, has brought us a large number of letters. For their benefit, we give below a part of the instructions sent out to pensioners by Gen. A. V. Rice, U. S. pension agent, at Columbus, Ohio.

"Vouchers can be executed before any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. If he has a seal, it should be affixed. If he has no seal, a certificate of clerk of the court showing the commencement and termination of his term of office must be filed in this office and such certificates shall be sufficient for said term.

"By act of Congress under date of August 23, 1894, authority has been conferred to fourth-class postmasters to execute pension vouchers, for which they are permitted to charge a fee not exceeding 25 cents. The postmaster must in every instance affix the stamp of his office in the jurat of the voucher.

"The act of Congress referred to says that hereafter, in addition to the officers now authorized to administer oaths in such cases, fourth-class postmasters are permitted to fill pension vouchers. This is confined to fourth-class postmasters only. See U. S. Postal Guide, October, 1894.

Postoffices on Sunday.

Subscriber, Hammond, Kan., writes: "I would like to know if a postmaster of a fourth-class postoffice is compelled by law to receive mail from off the trains and keep the office open on Sundays."

Yes, in certain contingencies. The Postal Regulations, which are furnished to every postmaster, give full information on this point. The regulation applies to all postoffices, not to fourth-class alone. Quote, as near as: Sec. 436 of the Postal Regulations says that every postmaster, when the mail arrives on Sunday, must keep his office open one hour or more after its arrival and distribution, if the public convenience require it." If it be received during the times of public worship, the opening will be delayed until services have closed. He need not open his office on Sunday, if no mails arrive after closing the office Saturday evening and before 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon. While open, stamps may be sold, but money orders must not be issued nor paid, nor letters registered. Delivery on Sunday must not be restricted to box holders, but made to all who call at the office while it is open.

Allen Minors.

W. J. H., Conway, Iowa, writes: "If a family should emigrate to America from some foreign country, and there were boys in the family who became of age (21 years) before the father could become naturalized, would his taking out naturalization papers give the boys full rights of citizenship without them also taking out papers of naturalization?"

No. But the United States naturalization laws say that "any alien under the age of 21 years, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at the age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of 21 years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted as a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for the three years next preceding it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen."

The Leaning Tower of Pisa.

E. H. A., Montrose, Iowa, asks: "Was the leaning tower of Pisa built that way originally? What is it used for?"

The "leaning tower" is the campanile, or bell tower, of the cathedral of Pisa. A number of Italian cathedrals have the bell-tower an independent structure, entirely separated from the cathedral building. The tower was not intended to lean, of course; but during the construction the foundation on one side yielded somewhat, and the fault was guarded by extra offsets, and an adaptation of the stone in the highest portion. The seven bells in the top, the largest of which weighs 12,000 pounds, are so placed as to counteract, by their gravity of the leaning of the tower. It is 179 feet high and 50 feet in diameter. The summit is reached by 330 steps. The top is 13 feet out of the perpendicular.

Dyeing Sheepskins.

Mrs. K., of Damascus, Ore., has our thanks for the information given below:

"I will answer a question I saw asked two or three months ago, but did not then have the receipt. The questioner wished to know how to dye sheep skins after their having been dressed.

To color sheep skins, use aniline of any shade you desire; dissolve one pound of aniline in two gallons of water; strain before using; then float the skins in a dye box, wool side down. See that they lie flat, and let them remain till the color you desire comes. Then take them out and run them through clear, cold water, and hang up in a hot room to dry. My husband, who is a tanner, uses this recipe with good success."

Our Ten Largest Cities.

P. G., Antone, Ariz., asks: "How many cities in the United States have more population than Cincinnati, Ohio?"

Cincinnati is the ninth city in population. The ten largest, by the census of 1890, are:

	Population.
New York	1,515,301
Chicago	1,099,850
Philadelphia (1892)	1,046,964
Brooklyn	806,343
St. Louis	451,770
Boston	448,477
Baltimore	434,439
San Francisco	298,997
Cincinnati	296,908
Cleveland	261,353

The Gorman Tariff.

J. A. S., West Liberty, Pa., asks: "Why is it that Germany has a higher protective tariff, and wages are very low?"

Germany's tariff is not a completely protective one, by any means. Since she began to incorporate protection in her tariff laws, there has been a steady advance in wages, slow but certain. There was a similar advance in our own war-rate from 1861 to 1892 under protection. Germany has not been for nearly so long protecting her industries. The fact can not be disputed that protection gives to labor the possibility of obtaining higher wages than free trade.

A Folk-Lore Question.

G. A. S., Byrdstown, Tenn., writes: "When I was a small boy, 25 years ago, it was a custom, or habit, at least, for mischievous young men to yell out "school butter" when passing a schoolhouse, which was taken as an insult by all school boys, and was always resented by their catching the fellow and ducking him, if they could get hands on him. The phrase was: "School butter, chicken flutter, rotten eggs for your school-master's supper!" What I want to know is, where and how did the custom or habit originate?"

We do not know, as we never heard of it before. Who of The Blade family can give the desired information?

Selecting a Trade.

L. R., Summerset, Iowa, writes: "Will you please tell me what you think would be a good trade for a young man to learn?"

That is a question it is impossible to answer without being well acquainted with the young man. Education, physical condition, natural liking and aptitude for certain lines of labor, all should figure in a selection. We can not select a trade for you, but we can tell you that industry, honesty, sobriety, a desire and willingness to learn, are factors in success, whatever you may determine to be.

Leading a Wagon.

K. H. K., Cheney, Wash., asks: "On which wheels, front or back of a wagon, should the heaviest part of the load be placed?"

Were we loading a wagon, we should aim to distribute the load equally, so as that one-fourth should be borne by each wheel. We note that this is always done in heavy trucking in the city. It is probably easier for the team to draw a load if the heavier portion of the load is placed on the front wheels, however.

The 55th Congress.

J. A. K., Dime, Pa., asks "How the Senate and House stood politically in numbers on each side from 1857 to 1859?"

The Thirty-fifth Congress, from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1859, was made up politically as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 20; Democrats, 39; Americans, (Know Nothings), 5.

House—Republicans, 92; Administration Democrats, 116; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 11; Americans, 15.

Brief Replies.

W. A. R., Mexico, N. Y.: Sorry, but we do not know.

S. M., Fidelity, O.: We can not take the space to do so.

S. K. M., Toledo, O.: Can you not find it in the United States Army List?

H. R. N., French Mountain, N. Y.: We regret to say we never saw the poem.

F. K., Damascus, Ore.: We do not know enough about such things to answer.

P. S., Catlin, Wash., asks for a recipe for satin and varnish for violins. We have none. Who will kindly send one?

A. B, Toledo, Ohio: The Secretary of the Treasury has the appointing power. Apply to your representative in Congress for his aid.

A. S., Austin, Minn.: Our answer in the paling question was correct. Read it more carefully. George Washington was not a lawyer.

C. W., Red Bud, Kan.: We think the Fisk Jubilee Singers were originally a band of colored students from Fisk University, Nashville, and that they started out to raise funds for it. We know nothing about them at present.

A. M. L., Williamstown, O.: If you will send us the reasons why you think the President and Senators should be elected by popular vote, we will endeavor to tell you whether they are valid arguments or not. The reasons for the present method are very strong, and go to the foundation of our system of government.

WHAT A BABY LOOKS LIKE.

Fancied Resemblance to Father or Mother Said to be Imaginary.

Nothing is more remarkable than a comparison of the same-sized profile views of the same person at six and at thirty years of age; the growth of the nose and the development of the forehead are so great that the jaws appear to have diminished in size; and this is really what the jaws have done, in proportion to the whole face, says Popular Science Monthly.

It is a fond delusion with visitors and nurses that the baby is just like its father or mother. No one who has had that scientific training necessary to proper observation could make such a statement. It is a gross libel, sometimes on the baby, sometimes on the parents. Properly taken photographs show that the proportions of nearly every feature in the face of a baby and an adult are entirely different; but the greatest difference exists in the size and shape of the nose and the size of the jaws. If when adults we had features like our babies we should have a countenance of a negroid type. Unless positive evidence be available it would hardly be credible that the small-jawed, long and prominent nosed individual with high forehead was in babyhood prognathous, short and snub nosed, with a remarkable receding forehead. The difference resulting from the change during life, as shown by two photographs reduced to the same size, not the same proportion, is greater than the difference between many species; yet the very fact of such metabolism and the possibility of its earlier transmission from generation to generation may be the basis of specific mutation, without calling in the aid, of natural or sexual or physiological selection to account for that phenomenon.

The prognathism of a child is less noticeable than it should be, because such prognathism, owing to the disposition of weight, alters the whole carriage of the head; and the difference in the method of carrying the head obscures the prognathism to a certain extent.

WITH JOKERS AND RHYMESTERS.

Nell—Mr. Sillicus is only an apology for a man. Belle—Wouldn't you accept an apology if it were offered?—Iowa Falls Citizen.

"By the powers," exclaimed an Emeralder, on hearing of a plan for greatly accelerating railway speed, "we'll soon get to London and back faster than we can stay at home!"—Tit-Bits.

He—Well, I must be off. Going to the station to meet my wife's eldest sister. She—But she can find her way to your house. He—She can. But if I meet her in public I won't have to kiss her.—Life.

Tommy—Pa, teacher wants us to tell what is the difference between "speak" and "talk." Mr. Figgs—Um—lemme see. Generally when I get into an argument with your mother she is outspoken and I am out-talked.—London Answers.

"Shall I clean the snow off, madame?" asked the little boy of the Boston lady. "No," she replied severely, "you'd far better go to the houses and learn that it is the pavement, and not the snow, that is to be cleaned off."—Harper's Bazar.

First Football Player—You've got a splendid pavilion on your ground, haven't you? Second Football Player—Splendid! I believe you. All the latest improvements—dressing rooms, bath-room, surgeon in attendance and operation room, all complete. Oh, we do these things in A1 style, I can tell you.—Ally Sloper.

Bouncer—What do you mean by talking to me in this manner? Allow me to inform you, sir, that if I was at home I could draw a check—yes, for an amount which would make you open your eyes. Creditor (one of the tiresomest Johnnies)—Ah, yes, I've no doubt you could, but you dare not sign it, old man.—Half Holiday.

In days of old when knights were bold
And barons held their sway,
There was much war, but men lived, for
They didn't football play.
—Buffalo Courier.

Needed, a New Law.

We read that a bicyclist was romping merrily along when he met a fire engine on the warpath. Somebody, of course, had to get on one side, but as a bicyclist isn't to be out-bicycled and the illiterate fire engine did not get out of the way in time, it was run into and there was a pretty tough collision.

One of the horses was badly hurt, a couple of firemen were thrown into the gutter, and the very disobliging engine overturned, but the hero of bicycling fame fortunately escaped unhurt, while his machine was slightly scratched. One of these days a reckless bicyclist will go careening along a railway line, and if he should by cruel fate run into an express train full of excursionists the carnage will be fearful.

Law should be passed compelling fire engines and locomotives to keep out of the way of the "wheel."—Truth.

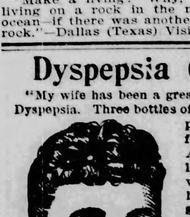
What He Thought of Him.

"Do you think Skinner can make a living out there?"

"Make a living? Why, he'd make a living on a rock in the middle of the ocean—if there was another man on the rock."—Dallas (Texas) Visitor.

Dyspepsia Cured

"My wife has been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have perfectly cured her. At times the lightest food would distress her terribly. She could not sleep and had dreadful sick headaches. She tried different medicines, but none did her any good. At last Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and two bottles gave relief—made her perfectly well. She is not now troubled



Mrs. Otis Merritt

with any sick headaches nor bad feelings, can eat heartily and sleep well." OTIS MERRITT, Addison, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are mild and gentle.

The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

A Minister's Brave Deed.

Editor Camp Fire:—Speaking of brave deeds I think as brave a deed as I ever heard of was that of E. C. Harper, Company B, Fifty-seventh regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, now pastor of the M. E. church at Ponca City, Oklahoma Territory. And I came in possession of the facts by overhearing two men talking of it. I subsequently asked him and found the statement substantially true. It was in 1864 that General Hancock had his headquarters in the rear of and near what was commonly called "Fort Al. Hays." The Fifty-seventh was camped immediately to the left of "Fort Hays," and did picket duty in front of or near "Fort Al. Hays."

It was very dangerous work. A man to raise his head above terra firma was sure to draw the fire from scores of excellent marksmen. In fact it became necessary in order to reach the picket line that trenches be dug in a zigzag way so as to protect the men from the enemy's fire.

Some places the picket lines were so close together that the pickets could throw stones back and forth. Well, from some cause a detail for picket of which the subject of this narration was a member was not released so remained on the line for 48 hours. The second day was intensely hot, and there was no water in the canteens. And then the men were crouched in little shallow holes while the sun poured its hot rays almost as merciless as the rebel bullets. Water, water, was the cry, the suffering became intense, a well had been dug about one-fourth of a mile below where Mr. Harper (then a boy of about 17 years) was stationed on the picket line.

The well was in an open field with no shelter from the rebel fire except that offered by the dirt thrown from the well.

After much talk and many suggestions and propositions Mr. Harper sprang to his feet saying give me your canteen boys. If I never return write my mother how I died. Soon 16 canteens were strapped on him, cartridge-box belt tightened, visor of cap pulled down over his eyes as he cried "Good-bye, boys." The first jump placed him in full view of the rebel picket line for a mile or more on either side. A fire was immediately opened on him from as far as he could be seen. It was from the front, and both flanks, inflading, crossfire. Sometimes the dust, gravel and earth was lifted in clouds by the bullets so that he could not at times be seen. Yet on he went until he reached the well, throwing himself panting and considerably swindled behind the dirt. A rough pole ladder stood in the well, down which Mr. Harper declares he went headforemost, and gives as a reason that he fell behind the dirt with his head to the ladder, and as he was very thirsty he had no time in which to right ends. And as the enemy's sharpshooters from the extreme flanks could flank him; behind the dirt he thought he might as well slip down into the well and stop the racket, as he feared some of his comrades would be rash enough to stick up their heads in trying to see if he was safe and would get shot. This, however, was one of the most miraculous escapes we ever knew of. At least 1,000 men were trying to shoot him, and some within a stone's throw and from that to so far as they could see him. Mr. Harper says he thought of that before he took his chances, but chances were the fate of war.—I. W. I.

Battle of Shiloh.

Editor Camp Fire:—What would have been the fate of the Union army had Johnson made the attack on Saturday instead of Sunday? Joseph Jackson, now living in Chicago, was a member of the 72d Reg. O. V. I. I send you his version of the affair. The colonel of the 72d, now called Gen. Buckland, sent Maj. Crocket with a company to learn something of the situation in front. They met the advanced guard and a skirmish ensued. Crocket was taken prisoner, and a private, Jackson, was sent back for reenforcements. He met a company of cavalry and told them to hurry up. The cavalry hurried up and helped the infantry to let the enemy go. The firing was so lively that the enemy believed a line of battle was necessary. He commenced to form; then before he could undo his work it was too late to make the attack early on Saturday morning. Joseph Jackson has for a while in Washington since the war; he there wrote his version of the matter for a city paper. An ex-Confederate soldier answered him in the same paper, confirming him in his view of the matter. Had Johnson commenced on Saturday instead of Sunday, the chances would have been decidedly in favor of the Confederate forces.—Johathan Hunt, Co. A, 164th O. V. I.

Saved the Money.

Editor Camp Fire:—I was sergeant of the guard for prisoners of Longstreet's corps, Company A, 8th Georgia regiment, Anderson's brigade, Hood's division, in Gen. Lee's first Maryland campaign. We were guarding some prisoners near the river one night, when one gentlemanly young man came to me with a serious face, and whispered that he had a secret to tell me, and it was that he had twenty or thirty dollars in gold in his pocket, and he knew when he was given up it would be taken from him. Twenty dollars then in gold was a small fortune to a soldier. I told him I would lend him a needle and thread, and for him to take the money and sew it up in the waistband of his pants. He did so. During the night we were relieved by the cavalry, who took our prisoners on. The young man told me good by with great tears in his eyes. He told me his father was a shoemaker in Newark, N. J., and if I ever came there to hunt him up, and he would present me with the finest pair of boots his father had. I don't need his boots, but would like to hear from the young man. I am now sixty years old. —J. F. S., Ben Franklin, Tex.

JUST GIRLS.

Kansas girls who are convinced that their feet are as pretty as Trilby's are getting photos of their bare toes taken.

When pretty girls are so plenty, and every one of them has so many admirers, there is room for suspicion that some of the fellows must double up.

A Sedalia man broke three of his wife's ribs by an unusually hard hug the other day, and she never murmured.

Girls stammer much less frequently than boys—about in the proportion of one to four.

A successful business man of 50 doesn't amount to much, compared with one pretty girl at a reception.

The girls who insist upon spelling their names "Kathryn," "Marye," and "Marguerite" are no longer in style.

If you think cold hearts grow in cold climates, try flirting in Montreal.

Even Napoleon didn't know a blessed thing about girls. No one does. But we all keep on with the fascinating study, just the same.

Upon the average, dark-haired girls weigh more than blondes at 13, but later on, about the same.

A Woman's Knife.

About one woman in twenty owns a pocket knife and her selection is somewhat different from that of her brother. She, as a rule, fancies a small knife, sometimes tiny, and she pays much attention to the handle.

Some of her fancies are in turquoise, while many are in pearl, says Hardware. She rarely carries this knife in her pocket and it can also be said that she never receives as a present one of these articles from a male acquaintance.

Coxey's Grass Experience.

Coxey is hustling for the Populist nomination for President. The "general" isn't likely to let any grass grow under his feet after that painful Washington experience.—Detroit Tribune.

Not What She Meant.

She—Are you going to any balls this season?

He—I am going to three balls to-morrow.—Dallas (Tex.) Visitor.

A $100,000,000 CITY.

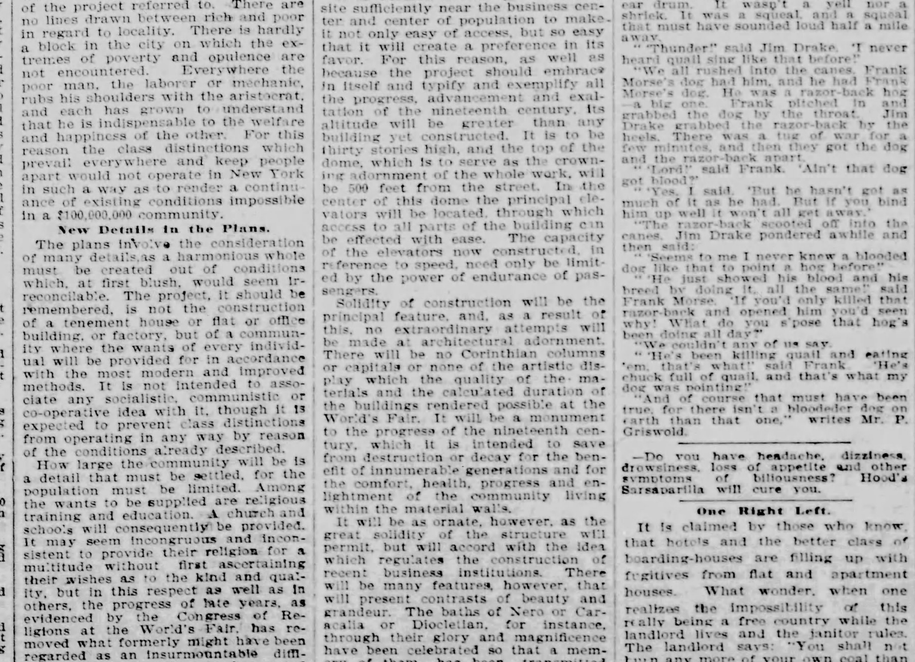
STRUCTURE THAT WILL STARTLE THE WORLD.

To be a Gothamite Community—Churches, Residences and Stores to Form Part of the Institution.

A structure to cost $100,000,000! Such is the fin de siecle building project now under consideration in New York. In comparison with such an architectural monument the sky scrapers of Chicago would dwindle into insignificance, and the recognized list of the seven wonders of the world would have to be reconstructed for the use of future generations. The ten million mark has already been often reached, but the investment of ten times ten million will be regarded as chimerical and utopian by those to whom the idea is presented for the first time. Yet, as a matter of fact, it is regarded as not only entirely practicable, but as a very plain and simple proposition by the ablest architects of New York. The blocks of lower Broadway demonstrate clearly enough that the amount of money invested in building may be increased indefinitely, so that the only difficulty suggested would be; could one building be substituted for many?

Never in the history of the world has the investment made by the state of New York in a single building been equalled. The Capitol at Albany has cost $22,000,000, and this is, with the exception of ecclesiastical edifices, the most costly building on earth, and at the same time the most perfect.

In New York city there is a building which, as an investment, is said to be worth $20,000,000. This is the "Nevada," an apartment house situated between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, on Seventh avenue. The "Nevada" is a combination of eight distinct houses, each twelve stories high and connected by archways, and demonstrated to a degree the feasibility of a $100,000,000 investment. The building in which it is proposed to in-



THE BUILDING AS IT MAY APPEAR.

vest this amount of money is not to be devoted to office or business purposes (at least not exclusively), but is to be a combination arrangement under one roof in which every provision will be made that modern science can suggest and money supply for the development of a perfect community.

Thus far the project is merely being considered, and can by force of necessity only be a fin de siecle affair in the literal sense of the phrase, as some years will be required to mature the plans. The architect of the highest building in New York claims that five years will be necessary to perfect drawings and specifications for this colossal enterprise.

Nowhere on earth, perhaps, outside of New York, could such an undertaking be considered practicable, whereas the conditions which control here are all conducive to its success, and serve almost as a guaranty against failure. The area on which the city is built is so limited that even for living purposes, in the tenement districts, there are more inhabitants to the acre than in the city of Bombay, India, where human beings are supposed to be crowded together in a worse condition than elsewhere on earth.

The office buildings already erected, and the still higher ones being constructed, are all filled from roof to basement, so that there is no shortage on population, and tens of thousands are ready and eager to improve their condition by availing themselves of every opportunity afforded by the investment of capital.

In addition to the density of population there is also another condition presented in the life of New York, which conduces to the practicability of the project referred to. There are no lines drawn between rich and poor in regard to locality. There is hardly a block in the city on which the extremes of poverty and opulence are not encountered. Everywhere the poor man, the laborer or mechanic, rubs his shoulders with the aristocrat, and each has grown to understand that he is indispensable to the welfare and happiness of the other. For this reason the class distinctions which prevail everywhere and keep people apart would not operate in New York in such a way as to render a continuance of existing conditions impossible in a $100,000,000 community.

New Details in the Plans.

The plans involve the consideration of many details, as a harmonious whole must be created out of conditions which, at first blush, would seem irreconcilable. The project, it should be remembered, is not the construction of a tenement house or flat or office building, or factory, but of a community where the wants of every individual will be provided for in accordance with the most modern and improved methods. It is not intended to associate any socialistic, communistic or co-operative idea with it, though it is expected to prevent class distinctions from operating in any way by reason of the conditions already described.

How large the community will be is a detail that must be settled, for the population must be limited. Among the wants to be supplied are religious training and education. A church and school will consequently be provided. It may seem inconsistent and inconsistent to provide their religion for a multitude without first ascertaining their wishes as to the kind and quality, but in this respect as well as in others, the progress of late years, as evidenced by the Congress of Religions at the World's Fair, has removed what formerly might have been regarded as an insurmountable difficulty. A church edifice can be erected in which union services can be held, as is frequently done in all or nearly all the Protestant churches, or to apply the same principle of policy in another way, each denomination could provide a minister in turn. The pulpit of such a church would be a great attraction for all clergymen, and would become more noted than Trinity or the Tabernacle.

Another feature of the hundred million structure is to be ample educational facilities of every kind, for young and old, and in the same connection reformatories will be established, for which it is hoped to secure the sanction of the state. It is probable that an appeal will be made to the legislature in due time for a special charter that will enable stockholders to obtain the amplest protection and co-operation of the authorities of both state and city, so that while the buildings are virtually dedicated to public use the officers and employes may receive their compensation from the state or city, as the case may be.

A correct and just conception of the fitness of things would require that the state should educate all its citizens, no matter under what conditions they may live, and hence that it should provide schools and teachers for the occupants of the homes in the community. There is little doubt, therefore, that the stockholders or board of managers could, upon providing school houses and reformatories, be allowed to designate teachers, officers and other employes to be paid by the state.

There will be a gymnasium and public bath which, it is said, will rival in magnificence the finest of ancient Rome and excel them in equipment and improved appliances. This building will resemble in shape the famous bath patronized by Roman beauty in the early centuries, and will be constructed entirely of marble and onyx. The Turkish and Russian bath departments will be gorgeous in their furnishings and luxurious in their accommodations, and it is proposed to make this building expressive of all the possibilities involved in either a correct regard for the laws of health or the refined, luxurious tastes of the children of wealth and idleness.

Another and somewhat unique feature will be a public library, that is public so far as the occupants of the building are concerned. This is not altogether a new idea, as even in the Far West new buildings have been provided with law libraries for the use of the lawyers who may become tenants. In the New York structure, however, not only will a law library be provided, but medical works, school books and literary works of every kind for, as a matter of course, all the various kinds of business conducted elsewhere in the city will be represented in the community. On the street will be palatial stores that will vie with the largest in New York at the present time. Then, too, there will be offices, occupied by professional men, and for these the legal, medical and other libraries will be provided.

No correct idea can be presented of the style of the buildings or how all will be combined in one and covered by the same roof. The realization of the project will require several blocks of ground—four or more, perhaps, according to size and location. Within the center wall, which will inclose the whole property, will be numerous court yards and driveways which will be decorated and adorned in such a manner with shrubs and flowers and flowing fountains, that the inmates will not need to visit the parks either for pleasure or amusement. The several buildings may be connected with each other by archways, and, if separated by streets, will be connected by means of tunnels.

It is deemed necessary to select a site sufficiently near the business center and center of population to make it not only easy of access, but so easy that it will create a preference in its favor. For this reason, as well as because the project should embrace in itself and typify and exemplify all the progress, advancement and exaltation of the nineteenth century, its altitude will be greater than any building yet constructed. It is to be thirty stories high, and the top of the dome, which is to serve as the crowning adornment of the whole work, will be 500 feet from the street. In the center of this dome the principal elevators will be located, through which access to all parts of the building can be effected with ease. The capacity of the elevators now constructed, in reference to speed, need only be limited by the power of endurance of passengers.

Solidity of construction will be the principal feature, and, as a result of this, no extraordinary attempts will be made at architectural adornment. There will be no Corinthian columns or capitals or none of the artistic display which the quality of the materials and the calculated duration of the buildings rendered possible at the World's Fair. It will be a monument to the progress of the nineteenth century, which it is intended to save from destruction or decay for the benefit of innumerable generations and for the comfort, health, progress and enlightment of the community living within the material walls.

It will be as ornate, however, as the great solidity of the structure will permit, but will accord with the idea which regulates the construction of recent business institutions. There will be many features, however, that will present contrasts of beauty and grandeur. The baths of Nero or Caracalla or Diocletian, for instance, through their glory and magnificence have been celebrated so that a memory of them has been transmitted through the centuries, will not be worthy of decent mention for the purpose of contrast, with the bath parlor that will form a feature of this colossal enterprise. Then there is to be an opera house or theater that will eclipse in every respect anything of the kind that art or genius has yet suggested, lovely in its adornment and perfect in its arrangements.

Then, too, there will be an art gallery, the conditions governing which should, and will, require careful consideration, but the details have only yet been suggested, and in a few months the inform mass will have probably assumed a shape in which both beauty and philosophy can be combined.

The question of sewerage, for instance, is only a minor detail, for Utopia not having been yet established, connection with the street pipes would be undesirable, even if it could be avoided. The probability is, however, that to keep in line with the progress being made in this direction, a system will be devised that will excel the old-time sewer conduit. It has already become an established fact that the sewer pipe will not figure in the civic life of the future. Though chemistry should have told it long ago, it has not long been practically demonstrated that matters can be deodorized and dessicated by air currents, and then combustion is all that is necessary for total destruction. Systems involving the appliance of these principles have already been introduced and have demonstrated the utter folly of the sewerage system still in use.

As a result of the vast amount of money to be expended the cost will be reduced to a minimum and thoroughness and completeness insured in every department. Should it be deemed advisable, for instance, to make house connection with the city sewerage system, the plans covering the whole network of habitations would be far more perfect than if connection had to be figured on for each thousand or ten thousand of the total amount to be expended.

The whole scheme is a colossal affair and is an appropriate enterprise for Gotham capital and genius to wrestle with. The investment of $100,000,000 in improved property on Manhattan Island is very easy of accomplishment if the owners of the money are willing. That such an investment might be made a success is a problem that it would seem easy to solve in the affirmative, in view of the explanations submitted covering the social aspect of the case.

FRANK MORSE'S BLOODED DOG.

He Showed What Was In Him by His Work on Hyde County Quail.

Packy Griswold, ex-instructor to the Hammondsport Try-to-Catch Black Bass club, now Architect-in-Chief and Razor Back Hog Exterminator to the Wild Swan, Wild Goose, and Wild Duck club of Hyde county, North Carolina, having completed at Lake Comfort the new club house for that club, has had time to write another letter to the Fairchild House Circle, says the New York Sun. It seems by this letter that J. A. Drake, president of the First National bank of Corning, Frank Morse of Lake Keuka, and Capt. Harry More of Penn Yan, have been down there. They went down to bag quail.

"Fetch your blooded bird dogs down here," writes Packy. "Fetch 'em down here and see 'em work on quail. The bloodeder your bird dogs are the better."

P. Griswold is led to advise the Circle thus by seeing the blooded dog that Frank Morse took down there to work on quail.

"Frank Morse," writes Packy, "said that there wasn't a bloodeder dog than his on earth. I guess maybe he is right. I saw some of his dog's blood the other day. I never saw nicer looking blood in my life. It was real red, although the dog has a blue-blooded pedigree."

P. Griswold writes that he had almost put the last shingle on the club house roof that day when the visiting party of New York state sportsmen said they guessed they'd go out and get quail.

"I said I'd take a day off and go with them," writes Packy, "and I did. The canes where we hunted were awful thick, and with pawpaws clim all over 'em. It was a sight to see Frank Morse's dog work. He's a hard worker. I've seen men getting two dollars a day who didn't work half as hard as that dog worked.

"Just see him!" Frank would say every now and then. 'Lord! but that dog's got blood! Just see him.'

"We saw it, all right, but somehow the dog couldn't see any quail. But he kept on working, and he worked so hard that it made me tired to see him, and I went off in the canes to rest. Jim Drake kind of dozed off, too, and so did Harry Morse. After a while I heard Frank More holler to Drake:

"'Hello!' he hollered. 'He's on a point! He's pointing a whole flock of quail!'

"'Good!' hollered Drake. 'Hold him on the point and I'll come and get the flock.'

"So Drake he hurried through the canes, and so did I. Sure enough. There was the dog pointing like sixty.

"'Just see him!' said Frank. 'Lord! but ain't he got the blood!'

"The next second the dog let up on his point and made a break into the canes. I wish you could have heard what followed. A noise came out of those canes that was enough to split a deaf man's ear drum. It wasn't a yell nor a shriek. It was a squeal, and a squeal that must have sounded loud half a mile away.

"'Thunder!' said Jim Drake. 'I never heard quail sing like that before!'

"We all rushed into the canes. Frank Morse's dog had him, and he had Frank Morse's dog. He was a razor-back hog as big as one of Pitcher's oxen, and he grabbed the dog by the throat. Jim Drake grabbed the razor-back by the heels. There was a tug of war for a few minutes, and then they got the dog and the razor-back apart.

"'Lord!' said Frank. 'Ain't that dog got blood?'

"'Yes,' I said. 'But he hasn't got as much of it as he had. But if you bind him up well it won't all get away.'

"The razor-back scooted off into the canes. Jim Drake pondered awhile and then said:

"'Seems to me I never knew a blooded dog like that to point a hog before.'

"'He just showed his blood and his breed by doing it, all the same,' said Frank Morse. 'If you'd only killed that razor-back and opened him you'd seen why! What do you s'pose that hog's been doing all day?'

"We couldn't any of us say.

"'He's been killing quail and eating 'em, that's what!' said Frank. 'He's chuck full of quail, and that's what my dog was pointing!'

"'And of course that must have been true, for there isn't a bloodeder dog on earth than that one,' writes Mr. P. Griswold.

—Do you have headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite and other symptoms of biliousness? Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you.

One Right Left.

It is claimed by those who know that hotels and the better class of boarding-houses are filling up with fugitives from flat and apartment houses. What wonder, when one realizes the impossibility of this really being a free country while the landlord lives and the janitor rules. The landlord says: "You shall not burn any more of your own coal than the janitor cares to bring you; you shall not keep a baby or a dog; you shall not go out nor come in after 10:30 p. m.; you shall not only not smoke in the elevator, you shall not carry a lighted cigar or pipe in the elevator, but throw away your fresh Havana." The landlord is lord of the land, and the janitor is his interpreter. The sole privilege left a tenant in some places is the right of paying rent in advance.—Boston Home Journal.

ONE HONEST MAN,

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARPER, Box 168, Delray, Mich.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms, or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure,) $2.50. For sale by all druggists or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free.

Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., Lacrosse, Wis.

Office of THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY, C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g. Co., LaCrosse, Wis:

Dear Sirs:—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being, at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-to-bac," and various other remedies, but without success, until I accidentally learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your "Baco-Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Latest Volumes to be Found on the Blade Book Table.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, issue the pretty volume which bears upon its title page the following rather voluminous title: Pushing to the Front; or, Success Under Difficulties: A Book of Inspiration and Encouragement to All Who Are Struggling for Self-Elevation Along the Paths of Knowledge and of Duty. By Orison Swett Marden. The mission of the book, the author says, is "to encourage, inspire and stimulate boys and girls who long to be somebody and do something in the world, but feel they have no chance in life." Among the portraits are those of Lincoln, Napoleon, Franklin, Washington, Bismarck, Grant, Beecher, Webster, Gladstone, Greeley, Mrs. Stowe, Madame de Stael and Galileo. It is illustrated with twenty-four fine portraits.

Round the Red Lamp, by A. Conan Doyle, is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city. The volume is a collection of short stories, relating for the most part, to experiences of the medical profession. These tales vary in intensity of feeling and sustained interest, but all are acceptable, that entitled Lot No. 249 being, perhaps, the most exciting, although written on a threadbare theme. In fact we wonder at times at Dr. Doyle's audacity in using material that has been worked over so much. It is to his credit that few, if any, can excel him in the method and manner of his work.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city, issue Iola, the Senator's Daughter, by Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. It is a story of ancient Rome, presenting a good picture of the business classes in the Eternal City, and thus shows the manner in which history is repeating itself. Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Maecenas, Agrippa, Julia, Juba, the African, and other historic characters are introduced. The romantic element is supplied by the love of Iola, a merchant's daughter, for Horus Marcius, a young litterateur.

Harper & Bros., New York

Talmage's Sunday Sermon.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACES AN ELOQUENT SERMON.

And Warns His Hearers Against One of the Prevailing Tendencies of the Age.

New York, Jan. 28.—When Rev. Dr. Talmage came upon the stage in the Academy of Music Sunday afternoon he found before him an audience such as is seldom seen in any public building in America. The vast space was crowded from auditorium to topmost gallery, and the aisles and corridors literally blocked, while thousands who had come to hear him preach crowded Fourteenth street and Irving place, unable to gain admission. He took for his subject, "The Dangers of Pessimism," the text selected being Psalm 116:11: "I said in my haste, All men are liars."

Swindled, betrayed, persecuted David, in a paroxysm of petulance and rage, thus insulted the human race. David himself falsified when he said: "All men are liars." He apologizes and says he was unusually provoked, and that he was hasty when he hurled such universal denunciation. "I said in my haste," and so on. It was in him only a momentary triumph of pessimism.

There is, ever and anon, and never more than now, a disposition abroad to distrust everybody, and because some bank employes defraud, to distrust all bank employes; and because some police officers have taken bribes, to believe that all policemen take bribes; and because divorce cases are in the court, to believe that most, if not all, marriage relations are unhappy. There are men who seem rapidly coming to adopt this creed: All men are liars, scoundrels, thieves, libertines. When a new case of perfidy comes to the surface, these people clap their hands in glee. It gives piquancy to their breakfast if the morning newspapers disclose a new exposure, or a new arrest. They grow fat on vermin. They join the devils in hell in jubilation over recreancy and pollution. If some one arrested is proven innocent, it is to them a disappointment. They would rather believe evil than good. They are vultures preferring carrion. They would like to be on a committee to find something wrong. They wish that as eye-glasses have been invented to improve the sight, and ear trumpets have been invented to help the hearing, a corresponding instrument might be invented for the nose, to bring nearer a molehill.

Pessimism says of the church, "The majority of the members are hypocrites, although it is no temporal advantage to be a member of the church, and therefore there is no temptation to hypocrisy." Pessimism says that the influence of newspapers is bad, and that they are corrupting the world; when the fact is that they are the mightiest agency for the arrest of crime, and the spreading of intelligence, and the printing press, secular and religious, is setting the nations free. The whole tendency of things is toward cynicism, and the gospel of smash-up. We excuse David of the text for a paroxysm of disgust, because he apologizes for it to all the centuries, but it is a deplorable fact that many have taken the attitude of perpetual distrust and anathematization. There are, we must admit, deplorable facts, and we would not hide or mimify them. We are not much encouraged to find that the great work of official reform in New York city begins by a proposition to the liquor dealers to break the law by keeping their saloons open on Sunday from 2 in the afternoon to 11 at night. Never since America was discovered has there been a worse insult to sobriety, and decency, and religion than that proposition. That proposition is equal to saying: "Let law, and order, and religion have a chance on Sunday forenoons, but Sunday afternoon open all the gates to sin, and alcohol, and Sabbadam schnapps, and our sour mash, and Jersey lightning, and the variegated swill of breweries, and drunkenness, and crime. Consecrate the first half of the Sunday to God, and the last half to the devil. Let the children on the way to Sunday schools in New York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, meet the alcoholism that does more than all other causes combined to rob children of their fathers and mothers, and strew the land with helpless orphanage. Surely, strong drink can kill enough people and destroy enough families, and sufficiently crowd the alms houses and penitentiaries in six days of the week, without giving it an extra half day for pauperism and assassination.

Although we are not very jubilant over a municipal reform that opens the exercises by a doxology to rum, we have full faith in God, and in the Gospel, which will yet sink all iniquity as the Atlantic ocean melts a flake of snow. What we want, and what I believe we will have, is a great religious awakening that will moralize and Christianize our great populations, and make them superior to temptations, whether unlawful or legalized. So I see no cause for disheartenment. Pessimism is a sin, and those who yield to it cripple themselves for the war, on one side of which are all the forces of darkness, led on by Apollyon, and on the other side of which are all the forces of light, led on by the Omnipotent.

I risk the statement that the vast majority of people are doing the best they can. Nine hundred and ninty-nine out of a thousand of the officials of the municipal and the United States government are honest. Out of a thousand bank presidents and cashiers, nine hundred and ninety-nine are worthy the position they occupy. Out of a thousand merchants, mechanics, and professional men, nine hundred and ninety-nine are doing their duty as they understand it. Out of one thousand engineers, and conductors, and switchmen, nine hundred and ninety-nine are true to their responsible positions. It is seldom that people arrive at positions of responsibility until they have been tested over and over again.

There is a man seated or standing very near you? Do not look at him for it might be unpleasantly embarrassment. Only a few minutes ago he came down off the steps of as happy a home as there is in this or any other city. Fifteen years ago, by reason of his dissipated habits his home was a horror to wife and children. What that woman went through with in order to preserve respectability and hide her husband's disgrace is a tragedy which it would require a Shakespeare, or Victor Hugo to write out in five tremendous acts. Shall I tell it? He struck her! Yes, the one who at the altar he had taken with vows so solemn they made the orange blossoms tremble! He struck her! He made the beautiful holidays "a reign of terror." Instead of his supporting her, she supported him. The children had often heard him speak the name of God, but never in prayer, only in profanity. It was the saddest thing on earth that I can think of—a destroyed home! Walking along the street one day an impersonation of all wretchedness, he saw a sign at the door of a Young Men's Christian Association: "Meeting for men only." He went in, hardly knowing why he did so, and sat down by the door, and a young man was in broken voice and poor grammer telling how the Lord had saved him from a dissipated life, and the man back by the door said to himself, why cannot I have the Lord do the same thing for me? and he put his hands all atremble over his bloated face and said: "O, God, I want that! I must have that!" and God said, "You shall have it, and you have it now!"

And the man came out and went home a changed man, and though the children at first shrunk back, and looked to the mother as began to cry with fright, they soon saw the father was a changed man. That home was turned from "Paradise Lost" to "Paradise Regained." The wife sings all day long at her work, for she is so happy, and the children rush out into the hall at the first rattle of the father's key in the door-latch to welcome him with caresses, and questions of, "What have you bought for me?" They have family prayers. They are altogether on the road to heaven and when the journey of life is over they will live forever in each other's companionship. Two of their darling children are there already, waiting for father and mother to come up. What changed that man? What reconstructed that home? What took that wife who was a slave of fear and drudgery, and made her a queen on the throne of affection? I hear a whisper-ing all through this assemblage. I know what you are saying: "That's religion! Yes, that's religion!" My Lord and my God, give us more of it!

Why, my hearers from all parts of the earth, do you not get this bright, and beautiful, and radiant, and blissful, and triumphant thing for yourselves, then go home telling all your neighbors on the Pacific, or in Nova Scotia, or in Louisiana, or Maine, or Brazil, or England, or Italy, or any part of the round world, that they may have it, too; have it for the asking; have it now? Mind you, I do not start from the pessimistic standpoint that David did, when he got mad and said in his haste, "All men are liars!" or from the creed of others that every man is bad as he can be. Rather think from your looks that you are doing about as well as you can in the circumstances in which you are placed, but I want to invite you up into heights of safety, and satisfaction, and holiness as much higher than those which the world affords as Everest, the highest mountain in all the earth, is higher than your front doorstep.

Here he comes now. Who is it? I might be alarmed and afraid if I had not seen him before and heard his voice. I thought he would come before I got through with his sermon. Stand back and make way for him. He comes with scars all around his forehead; scars in the center of both hands stretched out to greet you; scars on the instep of both the feet with which he advances; scars on the breast under which throbs the great heart of sympathy which feels for you. I announce him; I introduce him to you: Jesus of Bethlehem, of Olivet, and Golgotha. Why comest thou hither this wintry day, thou of the springtime and summery heavens? He answers, To give all this audience pardon for guilty, condolence for grief; whole regiments of help for day of battle; and eternal life for the dead! What response shall I give him? In your behalf and in my own behalf I hail him with this inscription: "Unto him who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and His Father; to him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen."

Tired, Weak, Nervous,
Means impure blood, and overwork or too much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood. Thousands of people certify that the best blood purifier, the best nerve tonic and strength builder is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What it has done for others it will also do for you—Hood's Cures.

Hoods' Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

INTERIOR WATERWAYS.

Some Great Enterprises Under Way and Others in Prospect.

Boston Commercial Bulletin:—The opening of the first fifteen miles of the Hennepin canal in Illinois marks effective progress in the plan for joining the Mississippi and Lake Michigan by a navigable way. At the same time this scheme is being pushed another and more ambitious plan is on foot to connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie by a ship canal.

It is estimated that the trade of twenty-nine states would be affected by this improvement. The most important bearing of this canal would be upon the iron trade, for if the iron ore of Lake Superior could be carried in vessels without breaking bulk to Pittsburg, it would give the furnaces of that section an indisputable superiority in cost of production over anything on earth. Pittsburg has raised $25,000 for surveys, and if it looks as if the measure was in a fair way of accomplishment. The idea is that the work shall be done by the general government, and from the extent of territory interested in the measure it certainly has a national importance.

We are hearing more also of a ship canal from New York to the great lakes, a plan proposed is by using the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Richelieu, thence to Lake Champlain, and by the enlarged Champlain canal to the Hudson. This will never commend itself for the reasons that a good part of the way is through foreign and possibly hostile territory, and that the way is round-about. Probably the most feasible way of connecting Lake Erie and the Atlantic is by a canal around Niagara Falls when vessels could sail to Oswego, and thence by canal through the Oswego and Mohawk Valleys to the Hudson. At present work is begun with the purpose gradually to deepen the Erie canal to eight feet.

One thing must be born in mind. The idea of loading a steamship at Chicago, Duluth or other inland port for Liverpool or Hamburg, must be laid aside. The ultimate object obtainable is that lake vessels, for instance, may take cargoes from Duluth to the seaboard. Of course, nothing will prevent the vessels from continuing their voyage across the ocean if they see fit, but it will be found more economical to transfer the cargoes to the ten or twelve thousand ton Atlantic liners. There is a practical limit to the size of the canal that can be constructed from the lakes, for the enlarged Welland canal has only fourteen feet of water over the sill of the locks, and a ditch to float a vessel of 20 feet draught is the utmost practicable if it can be attained.

In this sketch we have made no mention of the Nicaragua canal, which will revolutionize the traffic between the eastern, central and southern sections of our country and the Pacific coast.

The Busy Worm.

In a recent contribution to the Kansas City Times Miss Constance Ingalls wrote:

"The early morn was upon us several hours before there was even a suggestion of sleep."

The compositor (or machinist, for that paper is now set by machines) made it read:

"The early worm was upon us several hours," etc., imagining, no doubt, that the worm was getting out early to avoid the early bird.—Atchison Globe.

A Pleasant Revelation.

Stranger—Zum Donnerwetter, now you have cut my chin a second time. If you can't shave better than that you will lose all your customers pretty quick.

Barber's Apprentice—Not at all! I am not allowed to shave the regular customers yet. I only shave strangers.—Fliegende Blatter.

Not Used to Sleighing.

She wonders why, mile after mile,
From kissing he abstains;
Although she wears her sweetest smile
And slyly takes the reins.
—Judge.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for

**Coughs,
Colds,
Sore Throat,
Bronchitis,
Weak Lungs,
Consumption,
Loss of Flesh,
Emaciation,
Weak Babies,
Growing Children,
Poor Mothers' Milk,
Scrofula,
Anæmia;**

in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective *nourishment. Send for Pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

"My Trade will take anything I give them; they believe what I tell them; and I mean to sell them what I make the most on." That is what one grocer actually gives as a reason for selling washing powders—imitations—instead of the original and best washing compound—Pearline. If grocers and customers were all like these, the millions of women who are now blessing Pearline would still be doing useless hard work. But when you come across such a dealer, don't let him put you off with anything except Pearline. 397

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mare Lame in Hind Leg.

R. E. P., Virginia: As you cannot give the exact locality of the lameness in your mare's leg, it will be impossible for the editor to adivse you properly. In falling through the bridge she may have sprained her back, the tendons of the leg, or the muscles around the stifle joint. As people have given it as their opinion that it is in the hip, you should place the finger with pressure around the stifle joint, to see if there is tenderness. If so, take of red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well and rub in a little every other day around the stifle joint for a space of five inches. Run the fingers up along the tendons of the leg and around the hock, and if there is tenderness the above should be applied there. If you cannot locate the seat of the tenderness, take of hot vinegar, 1 quart; salt, a handful. Stir, and rub the leg up to above the hock. Then wrap with flannels. In case of sprains, a long rub is necessary to hasten complete restoration.

Calus on Mare's Knee.

W. H. J., Kansas: It is not an easy matter to reduce a hard knot on the knee, as you describe. The best thing you can do will be to take of iodine, 1-4 oz.; soap liniment, 8 ozs. Shake well together and apply to the calused part twice a day. Hand rub the part, but be careful not to make an abrasion of the skin.

Alfalfa Growing.

J. K. K., Kansas: Yes, the editor regrets to say that the editions of "Alfalfa Growing" are exhausted. Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas board of agriculture, so informed The Blade. The requests were so great from all quarters that it was impossible to meet them. The editor of The Blade Farmstead gave liberal extracts from the work when it appeared, and as there are inquiries about alfalfa growing the subject will soon receive further attention for Blade readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Feathers Coming Off.

A. B. W., Colorado:—Perhaps your chickens are moulting. If so, they would naturally be weak, and suffer from cold. In late moulting, unless the fowls are kept warm, some of them are liable to get rheumatism or other disease. They should have warm feed in the morning. Soft feed is best. Ground wheat and bran, or ground oats and bran. Put in a little charcoal, some sliced onions and meat scraps. For a few days a teaspoonful of red pepper to the quart of feed is excellent, but it would not be continued long. Warm corn to go to roost on is good in winter time, but not so in summer time. Another cause of chickens losing their feathers is feather pulling. This frequently occurs where chickens are not kept busy. They stand around and pick at each other's feathers, and if not checked it may spread to the entire flock. The habit is a very bad one, and it is almost impossible to break it up. The offenders should be removed from the remainder of the flock.

Castor Beans.

G. H. H., Indiana: The average crop of the castor bean is twenty to thirty bushels per acre. It may be cultivated as a field crop on rich, mellow soil, and is planted and hoed like corn. It attains a height of five or six feet. The editor cannot give you the price per bushel, as there are but few markets for them. They are purchased by a firm in St. Louis, Mo., but the name of the firm is not known to the editor. The price of the beans is subject to fluctuations, the same as any other crop.

Received.

A very attractive and artistic volume is Burpee's Farm annual for the year 1895. The frontispiece is a lithographic bouquet of sweet peas in natural colors. As these pretty flowers are now all the rage, Messrs. Burpee & Co. have, as usual, got the up-to-date attractions. On the back cover is shown a handsome picture of Wordhook farm, where the seeds are grown. A list of all new and standard seeds, flowers and vegetables, is given in the book. There are so many attractive features in the book that it will find a place in the hands of every one who wishes to have all the old things as well as everything that is new worth having.—W. Altee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About Horse Beef.

Will S. Merris discourses on horse beef in Colman's Rural World as follows: I see that Dr. Hopkins gave a banquet and served as meat the flesh of (I can hardly keep from saying) God's grandest creation; for if intelligently educated the horse will do the best he knows how, and that is more than the lords of creation will do with all their assumed greatness.

Oh! I pity the man that is so cold-hearted and void of appreciation of the horse as to suggest such a thing. I think some cannibal island would be a suitable place for such men. They surely never loved a horse or enjoyed his affections and confidence, or understood his language; for a horse can tell his feelings to one who loves and studies him.

Go back to childhood with me and see what pleasure we had with our colts and horses. My first pet was a gray colt, and we were chums. We shared our joys and sorrows, and many the wild ride, without rein or bridle, have I taken with him; and such was our understanding that they all ended in safety. And as I grew to manhood and used horses and saw their willingness to bear my burdens and share my lot, which many times called for patience and grit, I became a lover of them. See them as these use every nerve and muscle to move a load at their master's command, and the ambition they have to win their races, and often would they when they do not but for their less honorable rider or driver; and it makes my pulse beat quicker even now as I think of the chase, see the quick ear and the bright eye as the hounds were in full cry and the almost human desire to be in at the death.

My horse, my companion, my friend, and faithful and patient servant. The thought of killing you as they would an ox or hog. I hope our law-makers will fight such a move to the bitter end, for such an inhuman thing belongs to other nations than dear old horse-loving America. Yours in behalf of the horse.

Views on Cow Consumption.

At a meeting of the farmers' club of the American institute held at their rooms in New York city, January 8, presided over by Dr. A. S. Heath, the question of tuberculosis was discussed and a large number of veterinarians were present. Dr. Heath in his opening address gave great importance to preventive measures, careful breeding, feeding and constant watchfulness to prevent the introduction of the disease from outside. He also favored the careful use of tuberculin as a test. There was nothing new that was especially valuable elicited, but some of the views offered by some of the veterinarians were of a character to make a breeder turn pale. Most of them (Dr. Pearson, of Philadelphia, being an exception) believed that the disease was more prevalent in herds of thoroughbreds than natives and charged it to the persistent inbreeding necessary to found and maintain these herds. To prove their position, they cited the fact that a diseased animal was seldom seen among the myriads of Western native cattle killed for beef. They were reminded that these western beef cattle were from breeds that have been inbred for a much longer time than Guernseys or Jerseys—such breeds as Shorthorns, Herefords, etc., and hence these premises were not sound.

Another veterinarian thought the tendency to disease was the result of the excessive milk production and its consequent tax on the system. He insisted that the cow should rest for a period of three months at least each year. But the most astounding of all propositions was made by a young vet, who gravely urged the wisdom of taking milk from spayed cows only—that is to spay all milk producers and to have the animals used for breeding give milk for only a short period, and practically to be used only for breeding. It did not seem to occur to him that such a policy would in a few years give us cows that would give very little milk—that it would very soon breed out the milk-giving traits and that butter would be a luxury for millionaires only. The meeting was well attended.—Am. Agriculturist.

You Dye in 30 minutes Our turkey red dye or cotton dyes freeze, boil or wash out—all others will. Tonk's French Dyes are current from others, Just the thing for hard times. Make the carpets, dresses, capes and clothing as bright and attractive as new. Anyone can do it. No mistake if you have Tonk's. Try them and see. Send 4c. for 6 pkgs., or 10c. for one, any color. Big pay for agents. Write quick. Mention this paper. FRENCH DYE CO., Vassar, Mich.

Putting Up Ice.

Ice has become one of the necessities and every farmer should put up enough for his own use. With a plentiful supply of ice the housewife can do her dairy work in a more satisfactory and profitable manner and the ice cream and iced puddings and iced fruits that are so welcome on sultry days are at command.

To secure a supply of ice is not a costly undertaking as the work may be done when there is nothing else to do and the ice house may be made of the cheapest lumber and by any one who can use a saw and hatchet. All building is a rough shell with a stout floor. The ice may be sawed in blocks and nicely piled in the building leaving 18 inches space all around between the ice and the walls which should be tightly packed with saw dust, which can be had for hauling in most sections. Cover the ice with sawdust to the depth of two feet and it is ready to save until needed. It is just as well to put up plenty of it while at it as there are always neighbors who are glad to get it and pay for it and in this way enough may be sold to pay for the work of putting up the whole.

As a matter of experiment a friend of mine put up a lot of ice in a rail pen, stuffing the cracks with straw and this ice kept until used up. Putting up and keeping ice is about the simplest operation that anyone can undertake and it is a wonder that more do not put up a supply. If it is put up one year no one will want to do without the next.—Cor. Farm News.

Big Onion Crops.

There is money in raising onions, if you know how to grow 2,000 bushels of onions on one acre of ground. This is no great feat if you have the right kind of soil, and apply the right kind of fertilizer. Mr. Greiner, of LaSalle, Niagara county, N. Y., is said to be one of the most successful onion growers in the United States. He has grown 3,000 bushels of onions to the acre, and, as it is no great secret, he tells how it can be done.

One of my neighbors read his account of "Onion Culture" and determined to try that crop the next year on one acre of land. He selected a patch of good loam, with much humus, but otherwise favorable to the growth of onions. The previous crop had been potatoes, peas, tomatoes and corn, but principally potatoes. He had read about the system of "green manuring," so he had them plowed under in order that the large amount of nitrogen should benefit the succeeding crop.

The first year his crop of onions did not come up to his expectations. Instead of gathering 2,000 bushels to the acre, he reaped only about 650 or 700 bushels. Then he made up his mind to try some kind of artificial fertilizer. What would be the best? He had used potash on other crops with good results, why not try it with onions? So that fall he applied 125 pounds muriate of potash, 200 pounds of 12 per cent. acid phosphate and lime.

The results from the use of this fertilizer were seen in the size of the crop. Care was taken during the season to keep the onion patch free from weeds, and the yield was almost double, or about 1,200 bushels to the acre.

Without going into details, the experiments of my neighbor showed that it was the above kind of fertilizer in which potash was the principal ingredient that produced the best results.

It would seem that the onion crop does not need heavy nitrogenous manuers, except on very poor soils, but it should have a liberal amount of potash fertilization. The success of this experiment induced others to go into raising onions, and the profits for those who have but a small number of acres will be large. Cor. Home and Farm.

Artichokes.

A correspondent writes as follows to the Rural New Yorker: I grew from two to four acres annually for six years in Missouri, and valued them highly. As I dug only what were wanted for planting, I cannot give definite figures as to yield, but am confident I grew at least 500 bushels per acre, and the hogs did all the digging. While they are of little value for feeding alone, they furnish one of the cheapest and best succulent foods for winter, and we regarded three bushels of corn and one of artichokes as being fully as fattening as four bushels of corn, besides keeping the hogs in much better health. When feeding on an exclusive corn diet we had considerable trouble from hogs dying from some unknown causes during the winter and early spring, but after began growing artichokes, our hogs were perfectly healthy. Neither in Missouri nor here have I found them "worse than any weed," as I have always been able to clear the ground from them by a single plowing in July or August. Winter plowing will not kill them, but summer plowing, after the old tubers have become exhausted and before the new ones have formed, is sure death to every plant. While they cannot be substituted wholly for corn or peas, they are worth as much to the hog as the silo is to the cow.

Sterilizing Milk.

An Indiana reader wants to know how to sterilize milk, and if there is any patent on the process. The process is not patented. Serilization of milk is carried on quite extensively in order to destroy injurious germs which it may contain. A very simple way of sterilizing milk in small quantities for young children was recently described by the United States department of agriculture. The apparatus consists of an ordinary tin bucket in which is placed an inverted pie pan with perforated bottom. This bucket is partially filled with water. Vessels containing the milk are placed in this water, resting on the inverted pie pan. These may be glass bottles or small fruit jars, the mouths of which are closed with clean cotton. A thermometer is inserted in the water through the hole in the bucket. Sufficient water must be used to reach a little above the milk in the bottles, but no higher. When the apparatus is ready, heat it on a stove or range until a temperature of 155 degrees Fahrenheit is reached. Then remove from the stove and keep tightly covered for one-half hour. At the end of this time the bottles are removed from the water and kept in a cold place. The milk can be used at any time. A hole must be punched in the covering of the bucket to allow the steam to escape. An ordinary dairy thermometer will answer for determining the temperature. Do not heat higher than 155 degrees or the milk will be injured. American Agriculturist.

Not So Desperate as That.

Senator Hill has worked up quite a reputation for taking desperate cases, but he will hardly care to become an accessory to the Springer financial measure.—Washington Post.

In 1896.

Clerk (of Western hotel)—I thought it best to caution that old fellow who just came in, about blowing out the gas.

Proprietor—Where is he from?

Clerk—From the Greater New York.—Life.

Incredible.

Mr. Homeman—Did you read that article about a football player getting shot the other day?

Mrs. Homeman—No, John; but, goodness me, you don't mean to say the game has come to that!—Boston News.

CUTICURA PLASTERS CURE when others FAIL.

SHE MADE THE FIRST FLAG.

MRS. ROSS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FIVE POINTED STAR.

Something About the Woman Who Made National Flags as Long as She Lived.

This first American flag was manufactured in the very city where independence was declared, and by a woman. The maker was a Mrs. Ross, who carried on an upholstery business, and of whom the committee probably heard through Gen. Ross, who was a member of the committee and uncle of Mrs. Ross's husband.

The first flag was similar to the flag to-day, so far as the red and white stripes are concerned, but instead of our forty-four stars placed in rows on the blue field in the corner, there were in those days but thirteen stars arranged in a circle. General Washington had drawn six-pointed stars in his design for the flag, but Mrs. Ross said that instead of that kind of a star which was England's way of making it she thought the French five-pointed

MRS. ROSS.

star preferable, and the first President agreed. He thereupon sat down in the back parlor behind the shop and drew the design over again in five-pointed stars. Mrs. Ross was not around evidently when our coins were designed, for they have the six-pointed stars.

It was in June, 1777, a year from the time that Washington and the others on the committee called upon Mrs. Ross with the design before Congress formally declared the flag adopted officially as the flag of the United States, showing that it took time, even in those days, to unwind the red tape with which official deeds are tied up.

Mrs. Ross made the sample flag so well she was made flagmaker to the nation, and for many years thereafter manufactured the flags of the country.

A DOG STORY.

Canine Sympathy and Self-Abnegation, Struggling With Jealousy.

The following history of canine sympathy may interest your readers: I was once the happy owner of a large and beautiful bull-terrier, Rose, and at the same time a still dearer, though less beautiful, little mongrel, Fan, both passionately attached to a member of my household, commonly called their best friend. A certain shawl belonging to this adored friend was especially sacred in Fan's eyes. She never allowed any one to touch it without remonstrance—Rose least of all—and when her best friend was in bed, it was Fan's custom to ensconce herself in her arms, and not to allow any dog, and only the most favored of human beings to approach without violent growlings, if not worse. Fan was a tiny grandmother who had long ruled the household; Rose an inexperienced newcomer. One day in a fit of youthful folly, Rose jumped over a gate and spiked herself badly, and was consigned for ten days to the care of the veterinary surgeon. On her return she was cordially welcomed by Fan and myself; but when she rushed upstairs to the room of her best friend (then confined to her bed) my mind foreboded mischief.

We followed, and I opened the door. With one bound Rose flew into her best friend's arms, taking Fen's very own place, and was lost in a rapture of licking and being caressed. Fan flew after her, but to my amazement, instead of the fury I expected, it was to join with heart and tongue in the licking and caressing. She licked Rose as if she had been a long-lost puppy instead of an intruder, and then, of her own accord, turned away, leaving Rose in possession, and took up a distant place on the foot of the bed, appealing to me with an almost human expression of mingled feelings—the whole self-abnegation of newborn sympathy struggling with natural jealousy. The better feeling triumphed (not, of course, unsupported by human recognition and applause) till both dogs fell asleep in their strangely reversed positions. After this there was a slight temporary failure in Fan's perhaps overstrained self-conquest, but on the next day but one she actually, for the first (and last) time in her life made Rose welcome to a place beside her on the sacred shawl, where again they slept side by side like sisters. This, however, was the last gleam of the special sympathy called forth by Rose's troubles. From that day Fan decidedly and finally resumed her jealous occupation and guardianship of all sacred places and things, and maintained it energetically to her life's end.—Spectator.

Personal Comeliness
Is greatly enhanced by a fine set of teeth. On the other hand, nothing so detracts from the effect of pleasing features, fine eyes and a graceful figure, as yellow teeth. That popular toilet article SOZODONT checks their decay, and renders them as white as snow.

We Think Not.

Was early man a savage? That's a poser! Let us see! At night he never had to fit an unobliging key; he never had an empty purse, nor did he have to scheme to get his girl past—safely past—the place they sell ice cream; he never bribed a jockey, and then bet a pile and lost; he never was an umpire, or was by an umpire bossed; nor felt the keen concussion of a big financial drop, nor paid a festive plumber all his savings at a pop; nor did he mortgage real estate so's he could go to law, and lose the case, and see it drop in Litigation's maw; he never had a favorite cook to simply up and quit; he never put up stoves at all, nor pipes that wouldn't fit; nor had a new silk hat exchanged for some old seedy tile, nor had his teeth attended to by dentists with a file; he never donned his best dress suit and then fell in the mud; and, since he never wore a shirt, he never lost a stud; he never burst a buttoned glove, nor—till his neck was raw—wore collars that resembled much the saw-teeth of a saw; he never wrote a poem that an editor declined; nor hatched a joke within the incubator of his mind; he never moved into a house whose chimneys wouldn't draw; nor knew exactly what it was to have a mother-in-law; nor had to catch suburban trains, as nowadays he does, and, since these things make savage men, I don't believe he was!—Puck.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

The Sunday School.

Christ and the Children.

LESSON VI, February 10.

Golden Text: It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish.—Matt. 18:14.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 18:1-14. Memory verses: 2-4.)

Observe connection with verses 15-35.

1. At the same time came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?

2. And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them,

3. And said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

4. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.

5. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me.

6. But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.

7. Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!

8. Wherefore if thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off, and cast them from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting fire.

9. And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire.

10. Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven.

11. For the Son of man is come to save that which was lost.

12. How think ye? if a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety-nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?

13. And if so be that he find it, verily I say unto you, he rejoiceth more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray.

14. Even so it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish.

Illustrative Applications.

Jesus called to him a little child, and set him in the midst of them (vs. 1, 2). Not a patriarch, not a wise man, not one exalted in honor above his fellows, but a little child, simple-hearted, single-minded, loving, teachable, trustful, is set by Christ before his disciples as an example and a pattern. In this thing Christianity stands by itself in contrast with all the religions of men. He who would be Christ is to humble himself as a beginner and a learner, and accept Jesus as his teacher and master without waiting to make any attainment beyond this. He is already a childlike child, he may be sure of acceptance with Christ. If he is not this, he must turn and become so. This is the way of trustful Christian discipleship—the way of salvation.

Except ye turn, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven (v. 3). The revisers of our English version of the Bible have in no one thing done more for the cause of truth than by substituting for the term "be converted" the emphatic word "turn." Many a man used to think it was his duty to be converted, and he sat waiting for the process. Now the Bible tells him that it is his duty to "right about face." A man's duty is to be childlike. If he is not so now, he ought to turn back and become so. If he will not turn, he must take the consequences of being what he is. A Connecticut man was sneered at for his contemptible personal appearance. He drawled out reproachfully: "'Taint fair to find fault with my looks. I'm just as God made me." "That's what I'm blamed sight for," retorted the other. "You've never made any improvement on yourself." And there was a truth in that suggestion which bears on the teaching of this injunction to turn and become child-like. If a man is not as he ought to be, let him face about and become so.

Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me (v. 5). If the average pastor were asked to say whether he would welcome more gladly the grown-up men, heads of families, or ten little children into the membership of his church, what would he say? There doesn't seem to be any doubt as to what would be the preference of Jesus in such a case, but how about his representatives? Good old Dr. Tyng, who was more than an average pastor, said, at one time: "In my church I haven't hesitated for years, when the choice came between one child and two old men, to take the child." And the life and prosperity of that church under Dr. Tyng as its pastor, showed the wisdom of this Christianlike way of estimating childhood.

It is good for thee to enter into life maimed or halt, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into the eternal fire (v. 8). We have got to the eternal fire over here, and we believe in it. What little remains outside of it can be shaken from the sheet into the waste basket, and all evidences of untidiness thus dispelled in one movement.

They come from everywhere. Old magazines, advertisements and old books, whose bindings are irretrievably damaged. The book itself need not be any more expensive than common home wrapping paper would make it. Folded in book form, with a stiff cover and sewed together bookbinder fashion, this plain cabinet will be as much appreciated as a far costlier effort.

For Coughs and Throat Troubles
use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. They relieve all irritations caused by Cold or use of the voice.

ANECDOTES OF BOYS.

"Papa," said Willie, "didn't you say Mr. Hoskins was going to put a couple of wings on his hotel?"

"eYs, my son. Why?"

"Oh, nothin', only I'd like to see it fly when he's got 'em done."—Harper's Bazar.

Little Johnny (bursting in)—Oh, mamma! a nice old man gave me and Ikey Goldstein a handful of pennies.

His Mother—Well, what did you and Ikey say?

Little Johnny—I said "Thankee, sir," but Ikey was too busy countin' his to say anything.—Puck.

First Small Boy—Come over and play in this mud-puddle.

Second Small Boy—Nope; you come over and play in this one.

First Small Boy—I won't. The water's dirtier in this puddle than it is in yours.—Judge.

6:30 a. m.—Tommy arises.

6:35—He complains of a headache.

7—Quite sick, but able to eat a hearty breakfast.

7:30—Getting worse very rapidly.

8—He develops signs of fever.

8:15—Complications of toothache and sore throat.

8:45—He fears he will die.

9 (school time)—High fever; aches all over, and sobbing with pain.

9:15—Little Tommy is out in the yard, wrestling merrily with the neighbor's boy.—Chicago Record.

Teacher—Tommy, what does the book mean by "drinking water?"

Tommy (who has lived all his life at hotels)—A large piece of ice partly melted and placed in a pitcher.—Chicago Record.

Extraordinary Kleptomania.

One of the strangest cases of Kleptomania ever heard of has come to light in Paris. A lady named Bide has, it appears, such a passion for smoking and in particular for coloring meerschaum pipes, that she has been for a long time past stealing pipes of this description at shops and stores. In the flat which she occupied there were found no fewer than 2,000 pipes, not one of which, it is believed, she had paid for. They were neatly arranged on racks, and 29 were well colored. The Ninth court, before which she was indicted for some of the thefts, would hear no excuse about the state of her mind, but sent her to prison for eight months.—London Daily News.

Imperishable.

One of the peculiarities of Christmas is the manner in which it ever and ever has been born with a surprising and noiseless gifts.—Washington Star.

Tobacco Habit, Morphine Habit, Liquor Habit EASILY CURED

Hill's Double Chloride of Gold Tablets will cure any case of Morphine, Liquor or Tobacco Habit in from three to ten days. Can be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. Thousands have been cured and always remain so. Send for circulars. GOLDEN SEAL CO., 1710 Q., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE WOMEN

Genuine must bear Fac-Simile Signature. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

No False Hope

is offered, but a **TRUTH** proven by abundant testimony when we say that our *PNEUMO-CHEMICAL SYSTEM* cures

CONSUMPTION

Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and Hay Fever. Our grandest **HOME TREATMENT.** No matter of experience to use. Perfectly safe. Harmless. **IT CURES.** Endorsed by prominent physicians and in constant use at our Pulmonarium. We **KILL the GERMS** that fasten on the lungs. Write for Full descriptive circular with references, mailed free on application.

THE PULMONARY CHEMICAL CO.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 100,000

THE "NASBY LETTERS."

For a few weeks longer, we will offer to any subscriber, when he sends the renewal of his subscription, who will remit us $1 for the Weekly Blade, a copy of not only the "Nasby Letters" as a premium, but also his choice of any of the following books:

"Reveries of a Bachelor," "Lays of Ancient Rome," "House of the Seven Gables," "Cranford," "The Coming Race," "Dream Life," "Mosses from an Old Manse," "The Scarlet Letter," "Essays of Elia," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Twice Told Tales," "Paul and Virginia," "Story of an African Farm," "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," "Lucile," "Dreams," "Black Beauty," "One of the Profession," "Sartor Resartus," "The Idyls of the King," "The Pleasures of Life," "The Lady of the Lake," "Mornings in Florence," or "Rab and His Friends." All standard works, no trash.

Remember the $1 should be sent to The Blade direct, and not through an agent.

Understand, we mean exactly what we say. For one dollar mailed to us, we will send the Weekly Blade one year, a copy of either of the above-named books, and a copy of the "Nasby Letters." We believe that the above offer includes more reading matter for a dollar than it is possible to buy elsewhere on earth.

We have a few copies left of "Nasby in Exile," which we will substitute in the place of the "Nasby Letters," when desired.

OUR NEW SEED OFFER.

On the fifth page of this issue we publish an offer of garden seeds to the subscribers of the Weekly Blade, of which we believe thousands will be glad to avail themselves. The seeds have been grown in Minnesota, and hence the plants will be hardy and strong in any climate. No reader of The Blade in the United States lives in so cold a region that these seeds will not give full satisfaction. Per contra, those living further south, and hence in a warmer climate, will find these seeds most excellent. They will produce more vigorous plants than seeds grown in warmer latitudes. Read the offer carefully. You never had a better opportunity to get first-class seeds so cheaply. It pays to get the best seeds of the best varieties, for the yield is larger and the product better.

COUPON NO. 14.

We omit the advertisement of our art serial, "Earthly Footsteps of the Man of Galilee," but coupon No. 14 will be found in the usual place on the first page. The table of contents of Part 14 is as follows:

1.—Ahab's Well in Jezreel.
2.—Bridge over the Jordan.
3.—Crossing the Jordan.
4.—Jericho.
5.—Inn of the Good Samaritan.
6.—Bethany.
7.—Mount of Olives from Zion's Gate.
8.—Tomb of Zachariah and St. James.
9.—Pool of Siloam.
10.—Dead Sea.
11.—Tomb of Lazarus.
12.—Our Tent in Bethel.
13.—Plain of Jericho.
14.—Golden Gate.
15.—Site of the Temple.
16.—Rock in Temple.

"THE TARIFF LAW OF 1894."

We have printed the new tariff law, complete, on a 4-page extra the size of The Blade's pages.

We will send a single copy for 4 cents (two 2-cent stamps.)

Two copies for 5 cents.

Five copies for 10 cents.

Thirteen copies for 25 cents.

Address all orders, "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

The long-standing quarrel between Mexico and Guatemala over the question of the proper location of the boundary between the two nations can apparently have no ending but bloodshed. The war spirit is rampant in Mexico, and the tremendous enthusiasm displayed at the capital reminds one of the mighty uprising of the North in 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired upon. Diaz is certain that the nation will be with him if he undertakes to wrest the disputed territory from Guatemala by force of arms. The blood of Young Mexico is up, and cries for war.

The dispute is an old one, going back to 1823, when the old Emperor Yturbide fell, the Mexican empire dissolved, and the states composing it resumed each its own autonomy. The boundary between Mexico and Guatemala has never been settled from that time to this. The question did not become one of bitterness, however, until 1873, when a number of Guatemalan families living on the disputed territory transferred their allegiance to Mexico, and were received by that country, thus causing Guatemala to set up an authoritative claim.

Attempts have been made to settle the dispute through commissioners, but without any definite result. Neither country is willing to relinquish its claim, and really it is difficult to say that one has a better title than the other. An effort was made to refer he matter to the United States for arbitration, but the death of President Garfield ended that. The Guatemalans, determined to hold the territory, have entered it, and destroyed landmarks and property, for which acts Mexico has recently demanded satisfaction and indemnity. Guatemala continued to haggle over the amount of the claims, in the meantime preparing for war. Finally Mexico sent her ultimatum, demanding the vacation of the disputed area and the payment of indemnity. Guatemala responds that she will not vacate, and that indemnity is due her rather than the reverse. There is no way out of this but war, and the formal declaration will not be long in coming.

The next United States Senate will be a sort of an Ohio society.

THE DOW LAW IN OHIO.

The new legislature of New York is evincing considerable interest in the Dow liquor law of Ohio, and there will possibly be an effort made to substitute a similar statute for the license law now operative in the Empire state. This has raised the question, "How does the Dow law differ in principle from an ordinary license law?" A great many assume that they differ only in name; but this is an error. In order to make this clear, it will be necessary to go back to the present state constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1851. Section 9 of Article XV of the constitution reads as follows:

No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state; but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom.

Why was this no-license clause put in the Ohio constitution? Many prohibitionists assume that it was intended to act as a prohibitory measure, but this is not correct. That which is not expressly prohibited to the citizens of the state by the organic law is permitted. This clause does not say that there shall be no traffic in intoxicants. It does not say that no man shall sell liquor. It simply says the state shall not license them; and its obvious intent was, that liquor-selling shall not have the authorization of the state, thus making the latter a party to the traffic.

That this is correct is shown by a perusal of the debates in the constitutional convention of 1851. Previous to the adoption of the present constitution by that body, Ohio licensed the traffic. A petition, signed by 20,000 names, was sent to the constitutional convention, asking that no license provision be allowed in the new constitution. In the debates on this matter, the supporters of the clause above quoted, stated they desired to take away all legal sanction from the traffic, so as to make it less respectable. Those who favored license claimed that if it were abolished, there would be no restraint upon the traffic and everybody who wished would be at liberty to engage in it. The anti-license delegates declared that this was what they wanted. They desired that anybody should engage in it who wished, so that it would become a disreputable business; and they argued that saloons and hotel bar-rooms would cease to be considered respectable resorts, and reputable people thus cease to visit them. How badly they were mistaken in this, the forty years since then have amply proved.

The license delegates than proposed a prohibitory measure. The anti-license people were opposed to this, on the valid ground that public sentiment would not sustain prohibition. It is clear that they simply wanted to make the traffic less respectable, on the theory that it would, therefore, die out. So the anti-license clause was adopted, with a provision giving the General Assembly power to provide by legislation against the evils resulting therefrom. This section was voted on separately, and received 113,237 votes to 104,255 votes, and therefore became part of the state constitution.

The Dow law has been decided by the Supreme court of Ohio to be not a license law, and hence not in violation of the anti-license clause of the constitution. It was decided to be a measure to provide against the evils of the traffic, which it does by imposing a tax which shut up all the mean little doggeries of the state. Two of the great evils of the traffic are the increase of crime and the increase of pauperism. The Dow law gives a part of the tax it levies to the county in which the saloon is located, where it is used to help maintain the paupers and pay the expenses of criminal courts and jails. It is a restrictive measure; it largely reduced the number of saloons in the state. And we believe, if a mad dog can not be killed, that he should be chained and restricted in his power for evil. It is a step in the right direction—only one step, but still a step in aid of the effort to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

KILLING OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The muddle into which the differential duty on sugar has thrown our trade relations with European countries seems to be impossible to settle unless that duty is repealed, and the Democratic Congress is so incapable of straightforward business legislation that it supinely wastes valuable time, and notes with stolid indifference the destruction of our foreign cattle and meat trade, built up by Western brains, capital and enterprise until it has reached the enormous annual aggregate of $100,000,000. Every important continental market is now closed against American cattle and meat products except France, and our government is in hourly expectation of hearing that the French ports have also been closed, pointed intimations to that effect having reached Washington from a variety of sources.

The cold fact is that the negotiations for the restoration of our old-time trade relations with Germany are at a standstill, and there is no possibility of doing anything in the matter so long as Congress refuses to do the one thing needful—repeal the differential duty on sugar. The German government takes the ground that the United States has violated its treaty obligations by the imposition of a duty that discriminates against German beet sugar, and that anything looking to a new deal or a restoration of the old arrangement must have its beginning with a repeal of that obnoxious law. As Germany sells us $65,000,000 worth of her products per year and buys $100,000,000 of ours, there is no chance for retaliation on our part, and we must endure the destruction of our very profitable export trade to that country because of the inefficiency and absolute obstinacy of the dying Congress. Secretary of Agriculture Morton is endeavoring to prove to the German authorities that our meats are not diseased nor unfit for food; but this is love's labor lost on his part, for everybody knows that this is merely the excuse Germany gives for her action, and that the real reason is because of that absurd sugar duty.

It is a bitter pill for a Democratic Congress to recognize in legislation the soundness of the Blaine reciprocity idea, after the years of abuse and ridicule that party has heaped upon it. And the repeal of the differential sugar duty would be an adoption of that principle in its fulness. "Throw off that duty on our sugar and we will admit your meats without trouble," is the attitude of Germany; and it looks now as though she will maintain it until a Republican Congress shall meet and readopt reciprocity legislation.

Gresham is meddling again. This time he wants to arbitrate between Mexico and Guatemala, when neither party wants arbitration.

The Japanese are having some repulses before Wei-Hai-Wei, but its capture is a foregone conclusion.

CLEVELAND'S FINANCIAL MESSAGE

The rapid wasting away of the gold reserve, and the certainty that it can not be maintained permanently by the issue of bonds under existing conditions, has prompted the President to send a special message to Congress on the situation, and recommending a remedy.

Within the last week $14,500,000 in gold was withdrawn from the United States Treasury—a record without precedent. Of this, only $7,700,000 was sent abroad. The remaining $6,800,000 must therefore have been withdrawn to hoard in bank vaults. This is an indication of distrust of the ability of the government to carry out its policy—a policy embodied in law—of maintaining our various dollars—gold, silver and paper—at parity with one another. There is danger ahead, if Congress shall not act promptly.

It is obvious to every one who has intelligently studied the situation that the bank currency question has but little to do with the question of Treasury relief; and that this question has two distinct heads—one being the deficiency of revenues, and the other the maintenance of the gold reserve, each needing a different remedy.

The revenue deficit is the most pressing one of these. It is clear that, if the tariff brought in enough revenue to run the government, the gold reserve would take care of itself in a large degree. To remedy the deficit we must have more revenue to get this, we must impose more taxes—either in the way of internal revenue, or in the way of an increase in tariff duties.

But, even if the revenues were in one of these ways, or by both, made large enough to meet the government's expenditures, the one weak spot in our financial system would remain. From the time of the resumption of specie payments in 1878 until a year ago, there was no trouble about the gold reserve. The hundred millions were intact, and there was a surplus of free gold in the Treasury. But the weak spot was there, all the same, though it took Democratic incapacity to demonstrate it. So long as there are Treasury notes in circulation—promises of the government to pay—so long a gold reserve must be maintained wherewith to redeem them.

It is clear that so long as the greenbacks and other Treasury notes are in existence, the gold will be drawn out as fast as it is put in, under the present unfavorable conditions. Mr. Cleveland therefore recommends that these notes all be redeemed and cancelled, and that the money to do this shall be obtained by the issue of gold bonds. He favors the issue of bonds of small denominations as low as $20 and $50—in order that our own people may invest in them; and he recommends that they be sold "only for gold or its representatives"—that is, for gold or Treasury notes.

This would take out of the circulation about $500,000,000 of notes, which would be replaced, of course, by national bank notes. The President recommends that these banks be allowed to issue circulation up to the face of the bonds held, except in the case of these bonds continued at 2 per cent, which do not always bring par on the market at this time; while the other issues are all at a premium. This would prevent any contraction of the currency.

Furthermore, he recommends legislation prohibiting the issue of national bank notes of a less denomination than $10, and replacing all silver certificates of less than $10, by issues of smaller denominations. This would bring silver and its paper representative into enlarged use for all retail transactions. It will be noted that his recommendations are in line, so far as they go, with the "Toledo plan" of financial reform.

There is no doubt that, were the President's recommendations promptly adopted, the financial trouble would at once disappear. There would be no means of drawing out the gold in the Treasury, for there would be no United States notes to redeem. The $100,000,000 gold reserve would be abolished. The Treasury gold would be accumulated to pay off the bond issues which will mature in a few years. The government would no longer have the task of the maintainance of the gold banking reserve of the country. It would devolve upon the banks, to whom it properly belongs.

But will Congress pass a measure of this nature? The chances are that it will not. A bill was introduced in the House immediately after the reading of the message, which was referred to the committee on Banking and Currency. There will be a battle-royal over this in both branches of Congress. The silver men will fight it to the death, for they now hardly conceal their desire to bring our finances to a silver basis, and cut the actual worth of the dollar in half. This step would ruin the country, but these mistaken zealots are blind to the truth. The probability seems to be just now that the Fifty-fourth Congress will have to be called in extra session to extricate the country from its financial peril.

THE RICKS CASE.

The House committee on Judiciary has reconsidered the resolution for the impeachment of Judge Ricks, and, by a vote of 9 to 7, refused to report a resolution to impeach, but adopted another condemning the fee system, which made possible the practices complained of. The latter resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That while the committee is not satisfied that Judge Ricks has been guilty of any wrong committed while Judge that will justify it in reporting a resolution of impeachment, yet the committee cannot too strongly censure the practice under which Judge Ricks made up his accounts.

The gist of the matter seems to be that Judge Ricks followed the practice which custom has sanctioned for years in making up his reports. The majority of the committee thinks the practice an unjustifiable one, and therefore they censure it. But they can not find that his conduct justifies an attempt at impeachment.

The action of the Judiciary committee is one of self-stultification. As we remarked in a previous article, Judge Ricks either took fees that were not his own, or he did not. There can be no middle course. If he did, then impeachment should follow; if he did not, then a full exoneration was his due. The question was one of fact, and the committee should have decided one way or the other, as the facts in evidence should warrant.

But instead of taking a straightforward course, the committee resorted to a compromise—an expedient common enough in legislative practice, but out of place in a judicial matter. The finding does Judge Ricks a gross injustice or else it allows him to escape just punishment. It is an eminently unsatisfactory ending to a matter which demanded a decision one way or the other, and in which a compromise should be inadmissible.

A MORE STRINGENT LAW NEEDED.

The United States supreme court, Justice Harlan alone dissenting, has rendered a decision holding that the Sherman anti-trust law was not applicable to the Sugar Trust case of the United States against E. C. Knight, which came up on appeal from a lower court. The suit was brought to compel the defendant companies—the American Sugar Refining company, the E. C. Knight company, the Franklin Sugar company, the Spreckles Sugar Refining company, and the Delaware Sugar House—to cancel the contracts by which the stocks of the last four named corporations were sold to the American company—the Sugar Trust—through John E. Searles, jr., in exchange for American company stock, on the ground that the transaction was in violation of the act of July 2, 1890, and that it effected a combination in restraint of interstate commerce.

The act so named is the Sherman anti-trust law, which provides, in the second section, that any attempt to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states shall be deemed a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. But the supreme court—all the justices agreeing except Justice Harlan—finds that the American Refining company—the Sugar Trust—was formed for the purpose of refining sugar, and not to transport it to various sections of the country for sale, nor to control its transportation; and therefore that this section of the Sherman law is not applicable to the case, and therefore the judgment is in favor of the Trust. The portion of the decision covering the point is of great interest, and is herewith reproduced:

What the law struck at the combinations, contracts, and conspiracies to monopolize trade and commerce among the several states or with foreign nations; but the contracts and acts of the defendants related exclusively to the acquisition of the Philadelphia refineries and the business of sugar refining in Pennsylvania, and bore no direct relation to commerce between the states or with foreign nations. The object was manifestly private gain, but not through the control of inter-state or foreign commerce. It is true that the bill alleged that the products of these refineries were sold among the several states, and that all the companies were engaged in commerce with the several states and with foreign nations; but this was no more than to say that trade and commerce served manufacturers to fulfil its function. There was nothing in the proofs to indicate any intention to put a restraint upon trade of commerce, and the fact, as we have seen, that trade or commerce might be indirectly affected was not enough to entitle complainants to a decree.

We take it that the masses of the American people will be inclined to the view taken by Justice Harlan in his dissenting opinion, which he supported in a vigorous argument, devoted to the support of two propositions: First, that the Sugar Trust is a combination in restraint of interstate commerce, and therefore unlawful; and second, that the national government alone is sufficiently powerful to successfully cope with such an organization. Justice Harlan said:

We have before us the case of a combination which absolutely controls the price of all refined sugar in this country. Suppose another combination, organized for private gain and to control it, should obtain possession of all the large flour mills in the United States; another, of all the oil territory; another, of all the anthracite coal regions; and another, of all the great establishments of slaughtering animals and the preparation of meats. What power is competent to protect the people of the United States against such dangers except a national power—one that is capable of exerting its sovereign authority throughout every part of the territory and over all the people of the nation?

The common government of all the people is the only one that can adequately protect the entire country against combinations that imperil the freedom of trade throughout the states. Its powers should not be so weakened by construction that it cannot reach and eradicate evils that, beyond all question, tend to defeat an object which the government is entitled, by the constitution, to attain.

I perceive no difficulty in the way of the court passing a decree declaring that the combination described in the bill imposes unlawful restraint upon trade and commerce among the states, and perpetually enjoining it from further prosecuting any business pursuant to the unlawful agreements under which it was formed or by which it was created. Such a decree would be within the scope of the bill, and is appropriate to the end which Congress intended to accomplish, namely: to protect the freedom of commercial intercourse among the states against combinations and conspiracies which impose unlawful restraints upon such intercourse.

The fact is clear that if the great trusts are to be destroyed, there must be additional legislation by Congress. We agree with the Cleveland Leader, that what is needed is the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor for persons to organize, combine, or conspire to limit the production of any article of commerce, or to control the price of such article, and with penalties for its violation as severe as those provided by the Sherman law. Under such a statute the way would be open to smash the Sugar Trust, the anthracite coal combination, and others which squeeze the public to earn enormous dividends on their watered stock.

THAT DIFFERENTIAL DUTY.

It really looks as though the present do-nothing Congress were going to do one thing creditable—repeal the differential duty upon sugar, which has arrayed all the leading nations of Continental Europe against our exports, and seriously injured our foreign trade. But little credit, however, should be given to the majority in Congress for this repeal, if it shall come, for it has been driven to action by the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon it from the milling interests, the live stock men, the pork and beef packing firms, and the farmers of the whole country. These all feel keenly the injury done themselves by this curtailment of our export trade, and are demanding action in no uncertain tones.

There has been an indisposition among some of the Republican members to lend any aid in extricating the Democrats from the difficulty in which they have involved themselves, on the plea that the Democratic majority is responsible for the condition, and should get out of it without their help. We are glad to note, however, that the sober second thought is teaching them the obvious lesson that their duty is primarily to the people, and that it is poor politics to oppose a bill for the relief of our export trade for purely party reasons. Every intelligent citizen knows that the blame at present lies on the Democratic party; and should the Republicans, by their opposition, defeat the bill for the repeal of the differential duty, they will put the burden of offense, in continuing the present conditions, upon the shoulders of their own party. There is but little doubt of the passage of the repeal bill in the House, while in the Senate Senators Sherman and Allison have given assurance of their aid in passing the measure through that body.

A good many people are talking of "the labor problem," yet do not seem able to define the phrase intelligently. Most of them seem to think it is the problem how to prevent any interference with strikers on the part of anybody else.

BLADE TEA SETS AGAIN REDUCED.

We call attention to The Blade Tea Set advertisement as it appears this week on seventh page. Notice the reduction of price. We now supply even better goods than we did two years ago at about one-third prices.

It will be noticed that we offer these sets very low for cash, BUT MUCH LOWER FOR CLUBS. We prefer to GIVE AWAY these sets for clubs. Why spend money for a new tea set when you can raise a club in two hours that will give you the tea set for nothing? Every Blade family needs a new set of dishes.

A TALK ON "REFORM."

Very many men are so constituted mentally that they abhor a state of uncertainty. They want a remedy, right off, for whatever they may consider defective, whether in politics, or society, or in their own business. Given, for instance, an unsatisfactory condition of the nation's affairs in any given particular, they demand an immediate change. It may be a condition which perplexes the wisest and most patriotic statesmen—men who have grown gray in dealing with the complex problems presented by our advancing civilization; but the class of whom we speak are indisposed to brook any delay. They theorize as to a remedy, and having decided in their own minds what it should be, they at once demand that it shall be adopted, and are inclined to look upon those who do not at once agree with them as enemies of the public good, and the truculent slaves of some thing or somebody.

The above reflections are the result of reading a letter from a Blade subscriber in Massachusetts, which so fully illustrates the above phase of human nature (that we take the liberty of printing a portion. The writer says:

I endorse your position most heartily on the liquor question, protection, the Republican foreign policy, and many other Republican doctrines; but there our roads part. You are like so many other business men of our time: You acknowledge the great advance in all arts and manufactures, and in the growth of means of production and distribution in the last 50 years, but do not acknowledge that laws and customs have failed to keep pace with these inventions.

You honor Lincoln by word, but fail to catch his spirit—"of and for the people." You denounce monopolies in words, but fail to see that they need action more than words.

You favor honest money, but fail to mention that honesty is requisite for the lender as well as the borrower. You hate to see England fast reducing us to the condition of a subjugated province but fail to propose any action which will cut to the core.

Messrs. Editors, I am no Tory; several of my ancestors were officers under Washington, I believe in the greatest good to the greatest number, and therefore I have joined the People's Party, with all their faults, in hopes of seeing something move ahead.

This is the letter of an honest, sincere man, yet a mistaken one. He believes what he writes, and chides The Blade for not going as fast in his direction as he thinks everybody should. We believe in progress in the right line, but we do not believe that the mere enactment of statutes can bring on the millennium. We fail to understand how we "fail to catch" the spirit of Lincoln. On the contrary, The Blade has an abiding confidence in the whole people—not in the Adullamites, nor in the cranks, but in the sober, thoughtful verdict of the intelligent masses. It is a very common thing for one man, or for a small minority, to assume to be "the people," and to ignore the rights of the vast majority who do not agree with their views. The so-called Populist party furnishes a case in point. It assumes the title of the "people's party" with sublime impudence, in spite of the fact that it does not represent one-tenth of the people, and never will—unless it abandons its distinctive doctrines.

We realize the evils of trusts and combines, and have not been sparing in the expression of our views. We are willing and anxious for a remedy; but what remedy has yet been proposed that would not, in practice, be worse than the evils we now endure? We confess an inability to formulate a satisfactory remedy—and we share that inability, for the present, with the remainder of the American people.

We confess that we do not understand what our friend means by his charge that we "fail to see that honesty is requisite for the lender as well as the borrower." We certainly hold no such view and have not advocated it.

He is mistaken in saying that we have proposed no action to render us commercially independent of England. We believe that a protective tariff, with reciprocity arrangements to promote an export trade, will bring that independence; and we have not been slow in arguing in favor of such steps.

We believe in the greatest good to the greatest number, and have not hesitated to earnestly advocate such steps, legislative or otherwise, which we believe will promote the general good. But we do not find anything in the Populist theories which comes in that category. It is one thing to point out an existing wrong, but it is quite another to find a remedy that will be just and equitable. It is easy to be a destructive, but true reform means far more than destroying an existing condition. Were it as easy to build up as to destroy, the world would have reached perfection long ago.

During the 11 months ending last November there was a total immigration to this country of 234,206 foreigners, of whom 132,751 were males and 101,455 were females. For the same period last year there were 475,650, of whom 300,884 were males and 174,766 females. As the labor market of this country is overstocked, every one will be glad to note the decline in the number of immigrants. There ought to be a little leeway left for the natural increase of the American population, instead of filling up the little room left by foreign immigration.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, in the Hawaiian debate in the Senate, said that "the attitude of the administration has been in exact accordance with the time-honored precedents that have obtained in this country for one hundred years." This is not true; but even were it true, are we to follow a precedent dictated solely by caution, when we were a weak nation of three millions, now that we are a great and powerful one of sixty-five millions?

Debs and his associates have been admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each until their appeal to the Supreme Court can be heard. We are glad the case is to go before the court of last resort. We hope the questions growing out of the last summer's strike will now have their legal status determined, so that we shall know where we are at.

The New York legislature says no foreign flag shall be hoisted on any public building in that state. Right of course. Here in Ohio that question has never arisen, for nobody wants to fly an alien flag over state property.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Broncho Bill—What yer talkin' about makin' this yar territory a state fer? Yer can't make no state of it yet—it ain't ready.

Alkali Al—Why ain't it, ye galoot?

Broncho Bill—Why ain't it, ye long-eared jack-rabbit? Where yer goin' to get yer United States Senators? Ther ain't a man in the hull territory rich enough to buy a ten-acre lot covered with pebbles.

She—The subscriptions, you know, are entirely voluntarily.

He—Yes; I wonder how much we'll have to give?

Miss Fan de Svole—Who was it said "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world?"

Mrs. Strongmind—I don't know. But, anyway, no one pays any attention to anything said of the men nowadays.

Binks—Sad affair, Goodman's death. I don't believe he had an enemy in the world.

Jinks—I don't believe he had either. Why, even his relatives spoke well of him!

"Fenilworth affects an English accent now, I hear."

"Yes; but he doesn't effect one."

The Man of the House—Here, poor fellow is a sponge cake.

Hungry Hawkins—Oh, say, boss, can't yer give me somet'in' more solid dan cake?

The Man of the House(surprised)—Something more solid! Good heavens, man, my wife baked this cake herself, and it's the first one she ever made!

Fond Mother—Clarence, didn't I hear you praying at bedtime for God to keep Willie Wiggles from harm during the night?

Little Clarence—Yep! I wanted him spared, so's I could lick the stuffin' out of him to-day.

"The poor are always with us," the beseeching parson cried.
As the deacons passed among the money-droppers;
And the sum that they collected his assertion ratified,
For the contribution plates were filled with coppers.

We don't see what fun there can be in kissing a girl out skating when her nose is cold.—Atchison Globe.

Flora—I don't always do unto others as I'd have others do unto me.

Clara—Of course not. It isn't a girl's place to propose to a man.—Syracuse Post.

"The scenery for the torture chamber is not ready."

Manager—That's all right; just have a little girl recite 'Curfew Must Not Ring To-night.'"—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The 15th birthday of the Chinese Empress has been honored by the introduction of a new set of postage stamps for the Celestial mail department. The Japs will have to lick them.—Philadelphia Times.

Doctor—It is a son.

Isaacstein—Only one?

Doctor—That's all.

Isaacstein—Just mein luck. Only haf of dot papy carriage ve got for de twin will be in use, und dot much cabital will be lying idle.—Spare Moments.

She was a new telephone girl. "What number, please?"

"One hundred and fifteen."

"I didn't catch that."

"One hundred——"

"Yes."

"And fifteen."

"All right. Here is one hundred. Fifteen is busy just now."—Harper's Bazar.

"Miss Alice," said a commercial traveler the other day in a Providence hotel. "Why, she must weigh at least 150 pounds."

"Nonsense! she doesn't either," hastily spoke up one of the others present. And then everybody asked him how he knew.—Providence Journal.

First Burglar—Say, Bill, we better git a woman to do dat job at Enpeck's house.

Second Ditto—What fer?

First—'Cause if Enpeck wakes up and sees her goin' through 'is pockets he'll just turn over an' go to sleep; he's so used to it."—Philadelphia Record.

"Yes, young ladies, said the professor, "Pallas Athene the Grecian Goddess of Wisdom, was unmarried."

And from that day the goose wondered why those girls wouldn't study!

It was a bad break.—New York Recorder.

Winkers—Talking about mean men, do you know Binkers?

Minkers—Is he mean?

Winkers—Mean! Mean is no name for it. Why, that fellow is mean enough to put his name on an umbrella.—New York Weekly.

Quiet Man (on first night of new piece)—Excuse me, sir, but I don't see any occasion for such violent applause.

Demonstrative Neighbor—I do, my friend. The author is one of my wife's relations, and he's been two months behind with his bill.—Tid-Bits.

New magazine poets
Their lyres attune,
And cheerfully chirrup
'Bout rosy noon.
—New York Journal.

Suitor—I have come to ask for your daughter, sir.

Father—Take her, young man. You are the only one who wanted more than my daughter's hand.—Syracuse Post.

Charlie—Mamma, mayn't I go out into the street and see a star? The boys say there is a comet to be seen. Mamma—Well, yes; but don't go too near.—Dallas Times-Herald.

"Ah well," sighed the landlady, "we must make the best of everything." "But that is so impossible," sighed the boarder in response, as he dragged a piece of steak around his plate in the vain hope of disintegrating it.—Detroit Free Press.

"Woman," said the sentimental boarder, who is unmarried, of course, "woman is the sweetest fruit of civilization." "Yes," assented the Cheerful Idiot, "she does make a great jam at the bargain counter."—Cincinnati Tribune.

However many exits there may be
Upon the stage, while runs the play
so brightly,
Yet in each separate theater you'll see
Full five-and-fifty times more exits
nightly.
I mean the exits of those folks who
wend
Outside, 'twixt every act, to "see a
friend!"

PURELY PERSONAL.

Electric hacks and hansoms are now running in London, and they are kept warm and comfortable by electric heaters.

Miss Cora Benneson, a graduate of the law school of Michigan University, has been admitted to the bar in Massachusetts.

General Buckner, of "unconditional surrender" fame, would like to be senator from Kentucky and places his record against that of Breckinridge.

Seven million miles of thread are used every year in this country. The married man who has no missing buttons will please make a note of this.

A colored woman in New Orleans is about to take her degree in medicine, and will be the first woman to practice in that city with a degree won in Louisiana.

The Japanese are great admirers of Americans on general principles, but they draw the line at the low cut dresses affected by American ladies and declare them vulgar and immodest.

Detaille, the great French artist, whose battle pictures are so famous, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of the Prince of Wales, and will go to England for the purpose.

The late Senator Fair left generous legacies to his poor relatives who are mostly farmers in Iowa, and who will find themselves oppressively rich in their little fortunes of from $10,000 to $50,000 each.

The Turkish minister of public works is a practical constructor and engineer and now proposes to show his skill in reconstructing the aqueduct which in King Solomon's time supplied Jerusalem with water.

Amelie Rives Chanler has been in Europe gathering material for a new novel. It is to be hoped that the customs authorities will submit the "materials" to a crucial examination before permitting them to be landed.

Lord Rosebery, England's premier, is a Biblical student and reads much of the Holy Book. Considering what he is likely to face in the near future, when the Tories begin to worry him, he should make a special study of Job.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, of Meadowville, W. Va., are away on their honeymoon tour, and are enjoying it with the gusto of experienced travelers. Mr. Johnson is 78; his charming bride is 73 years of age.

Mr. John L. Benson, a Californian, has returned from a journey to Ecuador, in the interest of Cornell and Stanford universities. At the headwaters of the Amazon he found the Jivaros Indians, who kill their prey by blowing a poisonous arrow through a tube. A monkey so hit dies in three minutes.

Swami Vivekananda, the Hindoo monk who is drilling the Western mind with Vedic philosophy, has a calm, pleasant face, lit up with large and brilliant eyes. He lived in the Himalayas for some time, where he claims he acquired calmness of mind. He is said to be a wonderful combination of religious orthodoxy and social radicalism, Western scholarship and Eastern spiritual wisdom.

A public monument in the memory of the late Father Damien, who for seventeen years devoted his life to the service of the lepers of Molokai, has been inaugurated at Louvain, in Belgium, where the famous missionary was born. The vote of the municipal council sanctioning the monument's erection was obtained with the utmost difficulty, the anti-clericals meeting the project with the most strenuous opposition.

Federal Councillor Joseph Zemp, who has been nominated president of the Swiss confederation for the year 1895, is the first conservative Catholic who has been appointed to the highest office of the republic. The new president was born in the mountains at Entlebach, a beautiful Alpine district in a direct line between Lucerne and Berne. He is 60 years of age, tall, strongly built, excessively simple in his habits, a model of politeness and amiability.

THIS MORTAL COIL.

Men who have had their arms or legs cut off often seem to feel these members, because the nerves, from long habit, locate the sensation at the tips or extremities, or where these would be if the missing members were actually in place.

The teeth are the only bones in the body not protected by the periosteum. The latter is a sensitive membrane, and if the teeth were covered by it, every time they touched a hard substance most exquisite pain would be occasioned.

The spinal cord is flexible in order to accommodate the position of the body to the movements of the limbs. If the spinal column were not capable of bending, all the motions of the limbs would be exceedingly awkward and ungraceful.

Objects in a dark room cannot at first be seen by one going in from the sunlight, because the pupil of the eye has been contracted during the exposure, and cannot at once enlarge to admit sufficient rays of light to enable the individual to see clearly.

The state of the lungs indicates the fact whether a child was born alive or dead, because the lungs that have once inhaled air will float in water, while lungs that have never breathed are heavier than water, and will consequently sink.

Some people "tan" in the sunshine, because the chemical action of the light on the skin causes the deposit of a pigment in its substance. Tanning is a provision of nature to protect the true skin from the bad effects of too much light and heat.

The skin turns blue when exposed to cold because, by a low temperature, the circulation is impeded at the surface, the arterial blood is partially prevented from flowing beneath the skin, and the venous blood, which is almost purple, gives color to the skin.

The skull is globular in form because this shape gives not only the greatest strength with the least amount of material, but also is best calculated to resist violent blows. If a man's skull were square, he would be in continual danger of knocking off one of the corners.

QUEER QUIPS.

Milo Davis, of Grandy, Neb., recently won 1,000 head of cattle by two throws of the dice.

Lightning in winter sounds odd in a news item, but a flash recently killed five horses in East Mississippi.

This is a sign out on Sedgwick street, Chicago: "Clothing made to fit lean people, same as if they was fat."

A petition was recently circulated in Brunswick, Me., for woman suffrage, and most all of the men of the town signed it. The women didn't.

The charitable and warm-hearted people of a Maine village decided to give a donation to a poor invalid the other day, and sent him a lovely frosted cake, decorated with angels and cupids.

Prepared.

She (as he slips his arm around her waist): "Oh, Mr. Ford! What are you going to do?"

He (firmly): "I'm going to kiss you, right now."

She (resignedly): "Well, I thought you were, but I wanted to be sure."

—Brooklyn Life

CURRENT EVENTS.

Francois Certain Canrobert, marshal of France, and a Senator, is dead, at Paris, aged 85 years.

Bank clearings of the principal United States cities show an increase for the week of 10.3 per cent.

Mayor Strong, of New York, has announced that he will appoint women on several of the city boards.

Admiral Carpenter has landed marines at Chefoo, China, for the protection of the American consulate.

The recent fall of snow has caused renewed activity in the logging camps in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Representative Curley has introduced a bill in the Illinois legislature to prevent blacklisting of employes.

Washington society attended the tea given at the German embassy in honor of the birthday of the emperor.

Gold has been found in a creek at Marysville, Iowa. The inhabitants are much excited over the discovery.

Dun's review of trade says business is depressed, owing to distrust arising from the continued exports of gold.

Secretary Carlisle believes that the government revenues from income taxes will greatly exceed estimates.

Bradstreet reports unusual activity in the woolen trade, and notes heavy orders placed with the American mills.

Frank J. Grove, a Springfield, Ohio, jeweler, has not been heard from since he went to Chicago three weeks ago.

Twelve owners of business houses destroyed by fire in Chenoa, Ill., have sued the Chicago & Alton railway for $100,000.

Mgr. Satolli, papal delegate, is invested with greatly enlarged powers by the encyclical just received from Pope Leo.

Nebraska legislators have been petitioned to urge Congress to have Papal Delegate Satolli deported from America.

Coal miners of St. Clair county, Ill., decided not to go on a strike, owing to a lack of funds to maintain the struggle.

Secretary Gresham has suggested to Guatemala and Mexico that the United States will act as arbitrator in their dispute.

Investigation shows that the Knights of Pythias in Wisconsin are making great gains in membership and property.

Judge Caldwell has ordered the receivers to sell the assets of the Lombard Investment company of Kansas City.

Collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company will be shut down this week, throwing 8,000 men out of employment.

Governor of Nebraska has signed the bill appropriating $50,000 for drouth sufferers. Plenty of supplies are now in sight.

Postmaster Watson and Murray Bentley, a merchant of Rhodes, Mich., are under arrest for defrauding the government.

Fire at Pitts

Publishers' Column.

WANT A WATCH?

Then Here is Your Golden Opportunity.

Do you want a watch? If you do, you want a good one. In these days of excellent watches you cannot afford to carry a poor one. The Elgin and Waltham watches represent the perfection of mechanical skill and artistic beauty. They are recognized the world over as the finest timepieces that have yet been devised. These are the watches that we offer to you, and at prices far below those charged in shops.

When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if at the end of three days he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No watches can be sent C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

Here are the watches we offer. All are stem winders and setters.

Offer No. 1—Gold Watch, Men's Size, $15.75.

The watch and casemakers of the United States have been trying to produce at a low price a watch that would be exactly like a $ 00 solid gold watch in appearance, time-keeping qualities, durability, etc., and have succeeded beyond their highest expectations. This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape, or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, 14 kt. fine, so thick that they will last twenty years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. This feature saves many a bill for repairs—a great point for people at a distance from reliable watch makers. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold, which of course will wear for generations. The works contain the Logan celebrated Breguet hair spring—a regulator so simple that a child can work it, jeweled in all important parts with precious stones; compensation expansion balance safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus, and many other improvements, the enumeration of which would be entirely unnecessary. The movement is made by the celebrated Elgin Watch Co., and is perfect in construction and durability. This watch is offered to "Blade" subscribers only, but any subscriber may buy all he wants for his friends. This watch comes in Hunting case only.

Offer No. 2—Men's Size Gold Watch, $14.35.

No. 2 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin gold-filled hunting-case watch, stem wind and set; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, and all improvements. It is an accurate timepiece, which looks just like a $100 solid gold watch. The case is guaranteed to wear 15 years. Watch clubs have been selling this watch for $18. Our price by registered mail, delivery prepaid and guaranteed, is only $14.35.

Offer No. 3—Men's Open Face Gold Watch, $11.50.

Men's size, open face, either engraved or engine turned, gold watch, $11.50. No. 3 is a magnificent gold filled watch, with Waltham or Elgin works. In the works are seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance; plain regulator, etc. The manufacturers guarantee this case to wear 15 years, just like solid gold. This watch is open face only, stem winder, pendant set. Price by registered mail, $11.50.

Offer No. 4—Men's Open Face Solid Nickel Silver, $5.50.

Waltham or Elgin Watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance, and safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is made of a composition of silver and nickel, open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any strain. We send it to subscribers, delivery guaranteed, for $5.50. Screw case, dust proof.

Offer No. 5—Blade Special.

Open face or hunting case; Waltham or Elgin works. It has the appearance and most of the good qualities of a $20 watch. The movement (or works) contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made; that is, the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection to the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k. gold are drawn, making a case that is for all purposes as good as solid gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subjected to constant wear, such as the ring, thumb piece, joint plugs, hinges, etc., is of solid gold. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish an accurate timekeeper. As a present it can not be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equaled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail, to any of our subscribers, for $22.90.

Offer No. 26—Men's Size—Open Face Silver, $6.50.

This is a seven jewel Waltham or Elgin, open face only, stiffened silver case. In other words in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, the silver is strengthened by a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy, solid coin silver case. This watch does not come in Hunting case—open face only—with a heavy beveled plate glass crystal; stem wind and thumbpiece. The dial is of white porcelain, either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to prevent the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $6.50.

Offer No. 27—Men's Size—Coin Silver, $10.00.

This is a solid, coin silver Waltham or Elgin watch, open face or Hunting. This is the newest silver case in the market, being the same model as our "Blade Special Watch No. 5." Heretofore this model case was only made in solid gold and high priced, gold filled watch cases, and it has taken so well that the manufacturer has placed this coin silver watch on the market. The works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all latest improvements. We will deliver this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $10.

"Crescent Street" Waltham Watch, Men's size—Pride of the Waltham Factory.

The best full-size Waltham watch is called "CRESCENT STREET." This watch is made from the very finest materials, each part being selected by expert workmen. Every wheel is perfect, every jewel is a precious stone, every pinion is polished to the highest degree. In fact, this watch is as the Waltham Company guarantees, perfect in construction and finish. The company also says in its catalogue that this is "the finest full plate movement in the world." The full plate is a recent improvement in watch making. It is a metal cap, covering all the mechanism, excepting the balance, thus saving many bills for cleaning. These celebrated works are full jeweled with red ruby jewels in solid gold settings. They contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form, patented regulator and double sunk dial, made expressly for this watch. The dial is genuine.

No. 102—Crescent Street, gold filled, 20 year hunting or open face case		$37 00
No. 103—Crescent Street, gold filled, 15 year, hunting or open face case		33 25
No. 104—Crescent Street, 2 oz. coin silver, hunting or open face case		27 85
No. 105—Crescent Street, solid nickel silver, open face, dust proof case		25 00

"Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham—Men's Size.

"APPLETON, TRACY & CO." is one of the celebrated watches of the world. The works are full jeweled with 15 extra fine red ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting, Breguet hair spring, special adjustment to temperature, chronometer balance, and all the very latest improvements. This watch took the first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris, against all competitors, both American and Foreign. We will deliver this watch to any address in the United States, works as above, in—

No. 106—Solid 14 kt. gold, 40 dwt., hunting case, only		$43 00
No. 107—14 kt. gold filled, 20 yr. hunting case		23 50
No. 108—14 kt. gold filled, 20 yr. open face		22 50
No. 109—2 oz. solid coin silver, hunting or open face		17 50
No. 110—Stiffened silver, open face, only		15 50
No. 111—Solid nickel silver case, open face		12 75

LADIES' WATCHES.

Offer No. 15—Solid Gold, $22.00.

The works are manufactured at Waltham or Elgin. They are made of the finest materials, carefully selected. The jewels are all cut and polished in Europe, where secret processes are handed from generation to generation. The dial is made of the finest porcelain, and the hands of fine form of pierced steel. The case is solid 14 kt. United States assay, handsomely engraved. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $22.00.

Offer No. 16—Gold Filled, $13.50—Waltham or Elgin.

Is a lady's gold filled engraved watch, guaranteed by the manufacturer to wear fifteen year The works contain seven jewels, exposed pallet safety pinion, and all improvements. Price, delivery guaranteed, $13.50.

Offer No. 17—Solid Gold, Waltham or Elgin, $16.00.

Is a lady's solid gold hunting or open face case, very delicately engraved, contains a Waltham or Elgin movement, seven jewels. A perfect time keeper. Postpaid, $16.00.

Offer No. 18—Gold Filled, Ladies' "Skylight" Watch, $12.00.

Is a 14 kt. gold filled engraved "Skylight" Waltham or Elgin, guaranteed to wear twenty years The case is made by placing two heavy sheets of 14 kt. gold, reinforced between with a thin sheet of stiff composition, which makes a perfect case for protecting the works. The ring, joint plugs, thumb piece, hinges, and every part subjected to constant wear, are solid gold, while the gold is brought down over the edges of the composition metal and joined in such a way that even an expert is obliged to cut the case to find that it is not solid gold. We will deliver this watch for $12.00. Open face only.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price that we may understand clearly what you want.

If you are not a subscriber to The Blade, add one dollar to prices above stated when you order, and we will enter you on our subscription list for one year. Address,

"THE BLADE," Toledo, O.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of a composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1 25
½ dozen teaspoons	80
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2 35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1 35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2 00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1 10
1 dozen table knives	2 75
1 dozen table knives	4 25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are not sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA

And the Weekly Blade One Year for Three Dollars.

COMPLETE IN 10 HANDY VOLUMES, OVER 12,000 PAGES.

We are now ready to supply a new edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia, the original edition of which sold at $30 per set. It is a clear reprint of the Edinburgh and London edition of this great work, with very large additions upon topics of special interest to American readers, and giving American statistics of population down to and including the census of 1890.

This great Encyclopedia contains more than 27,000 specially prepared articles, setting point-ed, practical, explicit and most instructive information both for the student and the general reader, free from ambiguous technicalities. It comprises CHAMBERS'S smaller compact volumes, in paper covers, and the 10 books will weigh about 13 pounds.

READ OUR OFFER!

We will send a full set of this edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia, comprising 10 volumes, and a copy of the Weekly Blade one year for THREE DOLLARS.

Or, we will send the Encyclopedia alone for $2.50.

The Encyclopedia will be sent by mail, postage paid. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

PLATED SILVER GOODS.

The following list of small articles are sent postpaid by registered mail. Ask for "The Christine" Goods, triple plate on white nickel.

	½ doz.	1 doz.
Teaspoons	$2 00	$3 70
Tablespoons	4 00	7 50
Table forks	4 00	7 50
Dessert forks	3 50	6 50
Dessert spoons	3 00	6 50
Sugar shells, each		75
Butter knives, each		1 00

PLATED SILVER GOODS.

Which Are Sent by Express, at Buyer's Expense.

These goods are "The Christine," triple plated on white nickel, all same pattern, and in rich box:

Berry spoons, each	$2 50
Pie knives, "	3 00
Fish knives, "	3 00
Fish forks, "	2 25
Oyster ladles, "	3 00
Soup ladles, "	3 50

ELEGANT HOLLOW WARE.

Beautiful new designs, superbly finished, of the triple or quadruple plated. By express at buyer's expense:

	3 plate.	4 plate.
Sugar bowl	$1 75	$2 75
Cream pitcher	1 75	2 75
Spoon holder	2 25	3 25
Pickle castor	2 25	3 25
Butter dish	2 75	3 25

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

Prices Reduced—Better Grades and New Styles.

Some months ago we discontinued the sale of mackintoshes, but have now made a new arrangement whereby we are enabled to supply better goods, at about a third less than our prices last spring. We offer both single-texture and double-texture goods, sewed and seamed. These goods are not pasted together, but substantially sewed. We prepay express charges, and deliver these goods at your nearest express office.

In Men's goods we offer three grades, breast measurement ranging from 36 to 46 inches, each coat 53 inches long, of double-texture goods, handsome plaid lining. In ordering, care must be taken to send the correct breast measurement, as changes can not be made. Here are the styles and prices:

Men's Waterproofs. With Capes. Men's Waterproof.

Men's dark blue (F 27) or black (F 27), sewed and seamed, double-texture, delivered at any express office in the U. S., prepaid $8.00
(Our former price, $8.85.)

Men's plain Henrietta, double-texture, sewed and seamed, black (22) or blue (23), delivered prepaid to any express office in U. S. $7.00
(Former price, $9.85.)

Men's double-texture gray wool (28), storm coat and general overcoat, delivered prepaid to any express office in U. S. $7.00
(This is a new offer, and a coat that once retailed at $18 to $20.)

Ladies' Waterproofs. With Capes.

Women's single-texture Imperial, black (F 29), or blue (F 27), delivered prepaid to any express office in U. S. $4.50
(Former price, $5.95.)

Women's double-texture Inverness, plain black (22) or blue (23), delivered prepaid at any express office in U. S. $7.00
(This is a new offer and magnificent goods.)

The same, (22) or (23), with triple capes, detachable, collar on capes, delivered prepaid at any express office in U. S. $8.00
(This last triple-cape garment is a new style and a new thing in waterproof garments.)

As we have to forward all the coat orders to the factory in Boston to be filled there, due allowance must be made for the time taken in forwarding, etc., and you should not expect to receive goods in less than a week or ten days after sending the order.

All remittances must be sent to "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

MAUD MULLER UP TO DATE.

Maud Muller, on a summer's day,
Stuffed the manger full of hay.

Her hat was there, but not the rake,
For that was but a poet's fake.

Slapping the old cow on the side,
She laughed until she almost cried.

"Just think, old bossy," cried the maid,
"I'm having a pair of bloomers made."
—Minneapolis Times.

ROB ROY'S OWN CLAYMORE.

Valiant and Romantic Scot's Favorite Weapon Exhibited in Gotham.

There has just been placed on exhibition in the art gallery of the Herald Square theater a relic of unusual interest, says the New York World, an antique and cumbersome sword, a Highland claymore, which was once the favorite weapon of the original Rob Roy. Its genuineness is amply authenticated by documents in the possession of the MacGregor family, of Brooklyn, in which it has been handed down from generation to generation since the death of its original owner.

The claymore is four feet and a half in length, with a broad two-edged

ROB ROY'S CLAYMORE.

blade, and weighs about 15 pounds. The handle, protected by a basket hilt of strongly wrought brass, is adapted to the use of one hand only, showing that its original owner must have possessed phenomenal strength to freely wield the weapon. Along the blade are many nicks and seams. The leather scabbard long ago succumbed to time, and is now broken in many places, being held together by the brass bands which form the tips and ring stay for hanging.

This claymore was exhibited at the great sanitary commission fairs during the war; it attracted much attention at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, and for several years was deposited with the Long Island Historical society. Through the courtesy of George C. MacGregor, a civil engineer of Brooklyn, who now owns it, the Rob Roy Claymore has been loaned to Manager Fred C. Whitney, of the Rob Roy opera company.

Political Item.

"Mr. Lexow, did you notice at the recent elections in France there were large Republican gains?"

"You don't tell me! Well, I am not surprised. The influence of our committee is not confined to New York by any manner of means."—Texas Siftings.

Why He Failed to Believe.

Mack—Higbee doesn't believe marriage is a failure.

Wyld—Strange, isn't it?

Mack—No. He never married.—Brooklyn Life.

MRS. AMELIA BLOOMER.

HER NAME GIVEN TO THE FIRST "REFORMED" DRESS.

She Was Not the First Woman to Wear Trousers—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller Being the Pioneer.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who died at Council Bluffs, Ia., at the age of 76, was not the real pioneer of the dress reform which has been associated with her name. She had greatness thrust upon her. She was the wife of Judge Dexter C. Bloomer, whom she married in 1840. Judge Bloomer was postmaster at Seneca Falls during the

MRS. AMELIA BLOOMER.
(From "The Lilly," 1851.)

administrations of Taylor and Fillmore. In 1855 the couple removed to Council Bluffs, where, in 1890, they celebrated their golden wedding.

It was on this occasion that Mrs. Bloomer published a letter which told her side of the Bloomer story. In 1841, it appeared, she was editing a newspaper called The Lily, devoted to temperance and to woman suffrage. The editor of a rival newspaper, who was in favor of neither, happened to write an article on the female dress of the period. He suggested a change to Turkish trousers and a short skirt. Mrs. Bloomer saw a chance for a little fun and expressed editorial surprise that he, the advocate of a conservative womanhood, should have outstripped the most radical advocates of woman's rights.

The rival editor took the matter quite seriously. He deprecated the levity with which Mrs. Bloomer had chosen to approach a subject of so much importance. And then in all seriousness Mrs. Bloomer turned round and indorsed his suggestions. But not yet did she dare to practice as she preached.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of Gerrit Smith, dressed in the costume suggested by the inventive editor—a skirt of black satin just covering the knee, and full trousers gathering to the ankle. She wore it with the full approval of her husband and father all through the latter's term in Congress, quite insensible to the ridicule heaped upon her by public and press, and persuaded Elizabeth Cady Stanton, her cousin and hostess, to follow her example. Then Mrs. Bloomer did the same. She found the garment extremely convenient, especially in her work in assisting her husband in asserting and distributing the mails.

At the time she was the best-known of the three women. Her name, moreover, happened to have a delightful appropriate suggestiveness. Bloomer became associated with the new garments. It was a good advertisement for Mrs. Bloomer. The circulation of The Lily jumped from the hundreds into the thousands. Letters came pouring in from all sides asking for dress patterns. As she could not answer them all she went around delivering public lectures on the subject and drew crowded houses.

The costume figured in the accompanying cut, which is reproduced from an issue of Mrs. Bloomer's paper in 1851, presents herself in a costume she wore on a visit to Boston in that year, described as of "changeable figured purple silk, purple and white, extending some two inches below the

THE WEDDING COSTUME.

knees, sleeves as close as can be worn with perfect ease and comfort, but less tight than the fashion of 1838; bought muslin wristlets, two inches in width, fitting loosely on the hand, straw hat, with four-and-a-half-inch rim, lined with white silk, and trimmed and tied with two-and-a-half-inch plain white ribbon; black silk vest, trimmed with four-inch lace and tassels; trousers of the same material as the dress gathered closely at the ankle, with an inch-and-three-quarter gauging, with a pretty two-inch ruffle of the same material below, just covering the top of the Congress gaiters, the tops of which are black prunella and the sides patent leather. The visiting or parlor dress buttons, but half way up, and then has one gold or pearl button at the throat, thereby causing the dress to lay open in front in an easy and graceful manner, and revealing a white linen bosom with fine gold studs."

The fashion of the day demanded that the dress skirts should be as distended and occupy the greatest circumference possible, and to do that a great many petticoats had to be worn, and the weight of so many skirts was very fatiguing to one not naturally robust and strong, and this was another reason Mrs. Bloomer wished a radical change in weight. Hoops had not then been invented.

Nothing was more unexpected to Mrs. Bloomer than the sudden notoriety which came to her. Nothing was further from her thoughts than the idea of setting a new fashion. She did not then wish to pose as a dress reformer when she first donned the peculiar costume, though afterward she made the most of her opportunities from free advertising.

People traveled miles to see her and cast curious glances at her ankles. When the fashion threatened to become general one young lady who had a beautiful lace-trimmed costume at a ball was charged with immodesty. She was a worthy ancestor of some fin de siecle girl, for in velvety tones she replied to the lady whose costume was extremely decollete, if she and the others would only pull up their dresses to where they belonged at the neck, their skirts would be no longer than her own!

It began to look for awhile as though the bloomer had come to stay. Women began to use the bloomer for all occasions. One bride's costume was described in quite eloquent terms: "A white satin tunic, neatly made, fitting snugly around the waist and close upon the neck, the spencer opening in front like a naval officer's vest, and interlaced a la mountaineer; sleeves flowing white kid gloves, white satin slippers, hair dressed plain, with a wreath of orange flowers over the brow and a long bridal veil flowing from the crown of the head over the shoulders."

However, spite of all ridicule and angry protests, it found its defenders, but popular favor was not strong enough to carry the day and before many years had passed the Bloomer garb was relegated to only a very few. It was no uncommon thing for the wags in smaller cities to have Bloomer suits made, then hire a fat negro woman to walk up and down the main street at the most fashionable hour for the promenade. Everywhere Bloomerism was regarded as a fair subject either for polite satire or burlesque.

The medical men, who were opposed to corsets, hailed the costume with delight, as with it no corset could be worn, and that's just what they had been wanting for so long.

In Europe women eagerly grasped the idea, but the time was not yet ripe for it. Miss Emma Stanley and Mrs. Dexter both lectured for it, their arguments being along the lines of health, and if a woman was independent enough to wear it, she was also independent enough to vary it to suit her own individuality.

After years of progression and women's clubs galore, the day of the bicycle and the new woman's beliefs, it is nothing to run across some fair bicyclist with her Bloomers, divided skirt or whatever one wants to call 'em, on the street and no one thinks anything strange about them, but in the house—deliver us from lace trimmed Bloomers or divided skirts for feminine wear.

OLD FAVORITES.

RILEY'S "LEONAINIE."

In "Armazindy" appears, for the first time in any of James Whitcomb Riley's books, that inimitable imitation of Edgar Allen Poe, which first brought him prominently before the public, and which, for a time, was pronounced genuine by some of America's best critics. Reference is made to "Leonainie." Many will recall the circumstance under which it was written. Mr. Riley, then unknown to fame, argued that the doors of literature were closed to new and original writers by an Eastern coterie of self-constituted guardians of American literature. He maintained that they would respond to the "open sesame" of a great name, and in proof of his position he wrote "Leonanine," claimed that an unpublished poem of Poe's had been discovered, and awaited results. It was instantly caught up and hailed as genuine.

After the ruse had run its course, he uncovered his ambush, and was promptly assailed in the most vigorous style by those whom he had so cleverly deceived. So vigorous, indeed, was the attack, that he has never before permitted the poem to appear in any of his published works. It is now published in "Armazindy," and, as it is well worth publishing, not only as one of the very best imitations of another author's style ever written, but also because it is a really beautiful poem itself, it is given here for the benefit of those who may not have read it before:

"LEONAINIE."

Leonainie—angels named her;
And they took the light
Of laughing stars, and framed her
In a smile of white;
And they made her hair of gloomy
Midnight, and her eyes of bloomy
Moonshine, and they brought her to me
In the solemn night:—

In a solemn night of summer
When my heart of gloom
Blossomed up to greet the comer
Like a rose in bloom;
All forebodings that distressed me
I forgot as joy caressed me—
(Long joy! that caught and pressed me
In the arms of doom!)

Only spake the little lisper
In the angel-tongue;
Yet, listening heard her whisper—
"Songs are only sung
Here below that they may grieve you,
Tales but told you to deceive you—
So trust Leonainie leave you
While her love is young."

Then God smiled and it was morning,
Matchless and supreme,
Heavenly glory seemed adorning
Earth with its esteem;
Every heart but mine seemed gifted
With the voice of prayer, and lifted
Where my Leonainie drifted
From me like a dream.

It is small wonder that the critics and public as well, were fooled by this poem. It is the finest from first to last. Published by request.

FAIRY BELL.

The pride of the village and the fairest
In the dell,
Is the queen of my song, and her name
is Fairy Bell.
The sound of her light step may be
heard upon the hill,
Like the fall of the snowdrop or the
dripping of the rill.

Fairy Bell, gentle Fairy Bell,
Star of the night and the lily of the
day,
Fairy Bell, the queen of the dell,
Long may she revel on her bright,
sunny way.

She sings to the meadows and she carols
to the streams,
She laughs in the sunlight and smiles
when in her dreams;
Her hair like the thistle down is borne
upon the air,
And her heart like the humming bird is
free from every care.

Her soft notes of melody around me
swell,
Her eye full of love is now beaming on
my soul;
The sound of that gentle voice, the
glance of that eye,
Surround me with rapture that no other
heart could sigh.

MEASURING THE BABY.

Emma Alice Browne, the author of the following poem, died February 6, 1890, aged 24 years. She was born at Reading, Pa. This poem, originally appeared in the New York Ledger.

We measured the riotous baby
Against the cottage wall,
A lily grew near the threshold,
And the boy was just as tall!
A royal tiger lily,
With spots of purple and gold,
And the heart a dewfed chalice
The fragrant dew to hold.

Without the bluebirds whistled,
High up in the old roof trees;
And to and fro at the window
The wild rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of the baby
Were never a moment still,
Reaching at shine and shallow,
That danced on the window sill.

His eyes were wide as blue bells,
His mouth like a flower unblown;
Two little bare feet like funny white
mice,
Peeped out from his snowy gown;
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture,
That yet had a touch of pain,
When June rolls around with her roses
We'll measure the boy again.

Ah, me! In a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that fell like a bitter
rain,
We measured the boy to-day;
And the little bare feet that were
dimpled
And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together
In the hush of a long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow,
White as the risen dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling,
With the light of heaven thereon;
And the dear little hands, like rose
leaves
Dropped from a rose, lay still,
Never to catch at the sunshine
That crept to the shrouded sill.

We measured the sleeping baby
With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That waited for him below,
And out of the darkened chamber
We went with a childless moan:
To the height of the sinless angels
Our little one had grown.

—"Choice farms in the Famous Solomon Valley. Write F. M. Applegate, Beloit, Kansas."

About Time.

Time is for slaves, and for slaves only.

He who feels the pressure of time; who is oppressed with a feeling that time passes; that he has too little of it in which to do what he would do; he who recognizes time as having existence is, to the extent of his own recognition, a slave.

Only those living in eternity are free. Such only can know perfect freedom, perfect rest. To such alone is possible the feeling that all they would do might be accomplished. They need not hurry. They can act without compulsion. They can do whatsoever they choose to do to-day, because to-morrow they can do the same—because in the all of eternity there is opportunity for all things.

'Tis a pity that such simple truths, yet such great ones, should so escape the observation of the multitudes.—C. C. Post, from Freedom.

A Century's Death List.

The French paper called "La Practician" says that 4,847,500,000 people die during each century.—Cleveland Leader.

THE SLEIGH RIDE.

Just room for two, not too much room;
Tuck her in all snug and warm;
I'm conscious of her hair's perfume
And of the nearness of her arm.
I shake the lines out free and gay,
The sleigh bells chime, and we're away.

Across the crisp and glittering snow,
Leaving behind the city street,
Its garish glare and noise, we go
Into the darkness still and sweet;
And here and there a houshold gleam
Flits by us in a flying dream.

How speed the horses gayly driven!
The sweet bells clatter silvery mirth,
And every star is white in heaven
And every field is white on earth.
How dark the brightness seems, how
bright
The darkness of the winter night!

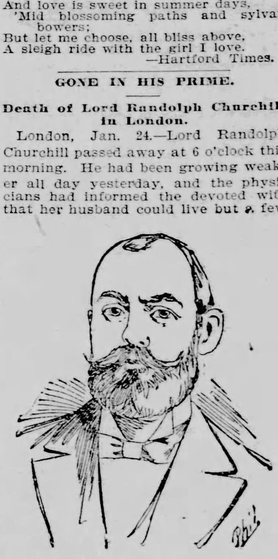
We pass the open road like wind.
But in the dim and shadowy lanes
Our wild pace slackens, and I find
One hand enough to hold the reins;
And, somehow, when I try to speak,
My words are kisses on her cheek.

Ah, life is fair in many ways,
And full of dear, enchanting hours!
And love is sweet in summer days,
'Mid blossoming paths and sylvan
bowers;
But let me choose, all bliss above,
A sleigh ride with the girl I love.
—Hartford Times.

GONE IN HIS PRIME.

Death of Lord Randolph Churchill in London.

London, Jan. 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill passed away at 6 o'clock this morning. He had been growing weaker all day yesterday, and the physicians had informed the devoted wife that her husband could live but a few



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

hours. The great Conservative leader had been a sufferer from disease for over a year, and last winter be sought renewed vigor by a trip around the world.

Was a Dying Man.

His malady grew worse, and when he arrived at Marseilles in December on his way home from the East, it was evident that he was a dying man. He arrived at his London house just before Christmas day, but has clung to life with a wonderful tenacity for over a month.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been one of the most erratic figures in English politics. He is the son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, and as an Oxford graduate has represented Woodstock, a rotten borough, in Parliament from 1874 to 1883. While Mr. Gladstone was in power, Lord Randolph Churchill led what was styled the Fourth party, bitterly attacking Mr. Gladstone on every occasion.

Once in debate, Mr. Gladstone compared him to a flea. On Mr. Gladstone's defeat in 1880, Lord Randolph became Secretary of State for India for six months, resigning with the downfall of the Tory government. He was defeated when he stood for Birmingham in 1885, but he was returned later from South Paddington, a London district, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He then led the Tories in the House. His radical views led to his resignation, which caused demoralization for a time in the party. Since then Lord Randolph, though aggressive and prominent in debate, has been more interesting than brilliant in politics.

His political career seems to have begun soon after his alliance with Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard Jer-

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

ome, of New York. A belle in New York society of remarkable beauty, and a social success by reason of a real genius for society, she met Lord Randolph while traveling abroad, and was followed by him to this country.

She at once became a prominent figure in London society, and the gossips said that Lord Randolph's brother the late Duke of Marlborough, only followed his younger brother's example, when he married Mrs. Hamersley, another American heiress, and also a beauty. Lady Randolph Churchill's younger sisters were married abroad, the one to Mr. Leslie, an Irish baronet's son, and the other to Mr. Frewen, scion of a very old English family.

Lord Randolph Churchill was in very poor health during his recent visit with his wife to this country.

A NOBLE ACT.

A Montreal Lady Gave a Brutal Driver a Lesson He Won't Forget.

The pretty story of Miss Lucy Derby's picking up the blanket which had blown off a carelessly covered horse, and lay under his feet, while the poor animal shivered in a zero temperature, and her kindly-covering of the patient beast of burden, is now matched by a story from Montreal. In that city, on a certain route, big sleighs, drawn by four horses, are employed to transport passengers. A horse attached to one of these heavily laden sleighs, fell, and struggled to rise in vain. The driver whipped him, then he kicked him; finally he swore at him; but he did not get down to help the animal free from his encumbering harness. The men in the sleigh sat calmly still, and the women said it was "too bad"—all but one. She got out, and going up to the driver, said: "Give me that whip." The driver, rather dazed by her imperiousness and her elegant furs, obeyed. "Now," she said, "if you touch that horse again, I shall let you feel this whip across your shoulders. Get down and cut the harness, and help the horse to get up." The driver stared; the men hung their heads. "Get down this minute," said the lady, shaking the whip. The man obeyed; the harness was loosened; the horse raised to his feet, patiently ready to go on. The lady opened her hand-bag, brought out some sweet biscuit, and treated all the four horses, with a gentle pat for each. Then, very pale, she re-entered the sleigh. The horses turned their heads to look after her; the men hung theirs sheepishly.—Boston Gazette.

A Point Happily Taken.

"I saw in a society paper that advanced women have practically banished punctuation points from their letter writing."

"Perhaps they do not wish to be known as women of the period."—Detroit Free Press.

Wearied.

Customer—You are the man I paid $50 to for teaching my wife's parrot how to talk, I believe?

Bird Dealer—Yep.

Customer—Well, how much will you take to teach the blame bird to shut up?—Indianapolis Journal.

Canada is a little larger than the United States.

POINTERS.

Every girl and woman is a walking indicator.

If she wants to know what she says to other people, read this and then look in the glass.

Sloping shoulders indicate insensibility, weakness and prostration.

If the shoulders are square they indicate strength of character.

The elbow thrust out from the side, while the wrist is toward the body, indicate boldness, coarseness, audacity and love of self.

When the forearm goes out with the elbow it signifies love for the object toward which it moves.

The elbow pressed against the sides indicates humility, timidity and self-suppression.

The wrists when straight express vital energy in reserve; when nearly straight—a normal state—a condition of calm.

If a person extends a hand toward you without carrying with it the forearm and elbow, you may be sure that person loves himself and not you.

HER PETITION.

Little Miss Jones Got the Better of the Nurse.

Miss Jones is really quite a little angel, for she is hardly 4 years old and therefore has no man's blighted affections on her hands and no jealous sister's tears upon her conscience. Miss Jones is not fond of saying her prayers at night and the other night during the cold spell she compromised the matter by saying them in bed, to the horror of her nurse, who remonstrated with her, and finally compelled her to get out of her cot and say them on the cold floor.

You remember the cold spell lasted for two days or over. On the second night Miss Jones was discovered by her nurse saying her prayers in bed again. The nurse ordered her out upon the floor, Miss Jones refused to budge an inch from her warm bed. The nurse tried all of her arguments in vain, then played her trump card.

"See here, missy," she said, "if you don't say yo' pra'rs on de flore de Lord won't like it."

"Humph," grunted Miss Jones, curling up, prepared for slumber, "I done asked Him last night after you had left me. I told him it was to cold and that I was 'fraid of the cold, and He said: 'That's all right, Miss Jones; don't mention it, don't mention it.'"—Florida Citizen.

THE WOMAN'S PAJAMA.

It is Transformed Into a Thing of Beauty, but It is Still the Pajama.

Woman has made another invasion into the province of dress heretofore exclusively monopolized by man, and her great desire to avail herself of every opportunity to appropriate each and every article of his wardrobe to her use is shown again in a feminine adaptation of the useful pajama, says the New York Sun. To be sure, this

THE WOMAN'S PAJAMA.

negligee costume appears in a new guise, transformed into a thing of beauty, to gratify her more aesthetic taste by the use of lace, yards of satin ribbon, and a blouse waist of the latest Parisian proportions, but it is a pajama still, with all the elements of comfort possessed by its more severe and unattractive prototype. It may be made of silk or a new material of silk and wool, white, striped with pale blue, and tied at the waist, ankles, wrists, and neck with blue satin ribbon. Lace frills give it a feminine touch of daintiness, and altogether it has much to recommend it for real service, especially in taking long journeys.

THE BEAUTIFUL ROCKIES.

They Contain the Grandest Scenery and the Richest Gold Mines in the Known World.

For untold wealth in fabulously rich mines of gold and silver and sparkling precious gem-stones, not to mention the lovely scenery, our own Rocky mountains excel any region on earth. The Illustrated Weekly, of Denver, Colorado (founded 1890) illustrates the choicest scenery each week and tells all about the wonderful West. Also, true stories of love and adventure. This big family paper, containing eight large pages, three wide columns, will be sent on trial three months (thirteen weeks) for only ten two-cent stamps; club of six for a dollar bill. Handsome gold rings set with beautiful Rocky mountain gems are given free as premiums. Address as above, and mention The Blade when you write.

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDING.

It is Shown to Have Fallen Off Tremendously Last Year.

Locomotive building is shown to have fallen off tremendously in the past year, according to reports of the output of the various contracting works. The decrease in the number built is fully two-thirds, as compared with the previous year. Reports from thirteen companies make the total 635 locomotives for 1894, against 2,011 locomotives built in 1893. The companies building nearly ninety locomotives in 1893, did not turn out a single new locomotive in 1894. Of course when the general total shows such a great decrease, it is not to be expected that any one manufacturer would be fortunate enough to build anything like his previous year's work. As a matter of fact no one company built half as many locomotives in 1894 as in 1893, and only the smaller builders were able to keep within a third of the output recorded for 1893. It need hardly be added that these figures are unprecedented in locomotive building in the United States. Going back five years we get the following record of locomotives built in the United States. In 1894 ten companies built 635 locomotives (three built none); in 1893, fourteen built 2,011; in 1892, thirteen built 2,012; in 1891, thirteen built 2,165; in

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

THE GIRLS THAT ARE WANTED.

Girls that are wanted are good girls—
Good from the heart to the lips;
Pure as the lily is white and pure,
From its heart to its sweet leaf tips.
The girls that are wanted are home girls—
Girls that are mother's right hand;
That fathers and brothers can trust to,
And the little ones understand.

Girls that are fair on the hearthstone,
And pleasant when nobody sees;
Kind and sweet to her own folks,
Ready and anxious to please.

The girls that are wanted are wise girls—
That know what to do and say;
That drive with a smile and soft word
The wrath of the household away.

The girls that are wanted are girls of sense,
Whom fashion can never deceive;
Who can follow whatever is pretty,
And dare what is silly to leave.
The girls that are wanted are careful girls,
Who count what a thing will cost;
Who use with a prudent, generous hand,
But see that nothing is lost.

The girls that are wanted are girls with hearts;
They are wanted for mothers and wives;
Wanted to cradle in loving arms
The strongest and frailest of lives.
The clever, the witty, the brilliant girl,
There's a constant, steady demand,
But Oh, for the wise, loving home girls,
There are few who can understand.
—Washington Hatchet.

HOME TALKS.

DISCOURAGEMENT WITH PROGRESS OF DRESS REFORM.

Like All Other Movements Involving Great Changes It Is of Slow Growth, but No Less Sure.

I was reading an article recently, in the Woman's Tribune I think it was, in regard to dress reform, and the writer expressed deep disappointment because it had not gained ground faster; because women generally do not see, and seeing, act accordingly—that a different style of dress would make life easier to live because it would improve the physical health and diminish the work that is to be done. Elsewhere Lady Harberton expresses the same feeling, directing her words, however, more to the short-comings in this direction of those who have leisure and culture, and who, therefore, are in every way situated to take the lead in such matters. Many of them, she says, assent intellectually to the need of a change, but when it comes to applying the principles of reform to their own individual cases, they do not move a hair's breadth to help remove a grievous burden from their less happily situated fellow creatures.

I can readily understand that Lady Harberton and others who have been earnest and devoted workers in this cause, must sometimes feel as if all of their efforts were in vain, so little has been accomplished when placed side by side with what seems desirable. But let them take heart and remember that this is always so with regard to any great movement affecting the masses.

It is the history of every reform, of every attempt to uplift the world, or any considerable part of it, into higher conditions. A new line of thought involving changes from old and accepted conditions is first flouted vigorously, and often to the extent of martyrizing, in one way or another, its supporters; then the thought reaches the stage where people begin to fall into line with those who believe there may be something good in it, and they resolve to find out; and finally, if there be fundamental truth in its foundation, it is accepted, and the crowd wave their flags and beat their drums over their wisdom in thus tramping on in the path of progression. It always has been this way, and, doubtless will be for time to come, or until the leading thought of the individual is not his own good, not his own comfort, not his own advancement, but the well being of humanity as a whole.

Dress reform, in a way, strikes at the root of many things. First comes vanity. So far the leaders have evolved nothing for the outward attire that is prettier than what is already worn, and I do not know as it is possible to do it so long as the ideas of what constitute grace and beauty remain what they are. There must be a radical change of thought in that direction. Then the women of wealth and leisure, those who take the lead in matters of dress must not be selfishly afraid to do anything which will class them with the common herd, as a change in dress made in the interests of the poorer people might do. This is what Lady Harberton complains of. She says that all women's dresses are made upon the principle that the wearers only walk, not ride, because they want to, not because they must, for the toilers will not voluntarily assume what seems a badge of poverty and servitude.

Then it takes a great deal of courage for individuals to step out from the multitude and make themselves singular in any way, and more especially if this singularity sets them off from those who are looked upon as social leaders. They challenge an attention which is not always pleasant, no matter how independent in spirit they may be. And until a reform is popular among the prosperous to some extent at least, it will not make rapid headway.

Is there, however, any real need for discouragement? I do not think so. Slowly, it is true, but surely dress reform ideas have made their impression, and the outcome may be noted in many ways. Women dress warmer. They wear more sensible undergarments. Heavy skirts depending wholly from the hips have passed away. The tight corset has lost its popularity. Everywhere one sees advertisements of garments made in pursuance of the health idea. Lectures upon the subject are well attended and the article upon the subject in papers and magazines are almost countless. The leaven has worked and is working in various ways. As a whole woman's dress is far more convenient and healthful than it was even a few years ago. And I do not doubt but the improvement will continue and there is one strong factor which enters into the probability. The woman who works outside of home walls is no more an anomaly; no more exceptional. She is multiplying herself every day. She must go forth and contend with the elements as her brother does, and the time will inevitably come when she will not consent to be placed at a disadvantage with him because of her style of clothing. And by and by she will grow strong enough in her new life to dress as she pleases. She will get away from the idea that she must conform in all things to what Lady Harberton calls "the lines of a Noah's Ark figure."

And so I am sure will women generally. Yet in this, as in every other desirable change, it will not come to an absolute stage until the sentiment is in conformity with it, and that can only be reached through education. This rests largely with the mothers. Let them give their daughters freedom in their dress without rendering them singular, making them see that health and vigor, physical and mental, depend largely upon it, and teach them also that in nine cases out of ten, sickness is unnecessary and a thing to be far from proud of, and the work is done. I have a goodly amount of sympathy with some writer, I do not remember who, who declared that she had come to a feeling of shame whenever she was not well, for she felt that it was a matter almost within her own control. She did not say that dress had anything to do with the matter, but it is certain that anything which causes discomfort, directing the attention to the body, is something to be avoided.

No, the cause of dress reform, so-called, although in some ways it is a misnomer, is moving on. It must, in the very nature of things, for with a greater freedom and breadth of thought old prejudices are sure to give away, and better things come in their places. Since the old days when the three R's were all the education necessary for the wives and mothers of the wisest and the best of men, a great stride forward has been made, and the woman of to-day, with all of her faults and her follies, is far better able, all things being equal, to cope with the new conditions which have arisen, than her grandmother would have been. She is practical, honest, and above all things, fearless, the latter a quality which will, and does, make her seem unlovely if coupled with ignorance, but which, when she sees the right, will render her strong to pursue it at all present costs to herself. And as her path broadens and her vision clears the follies that Fashion imposes will, for the greater part, lose their attractions.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

OUR HOUSEHOLD CHAT.

About Those Two Girls Who Were Seen in a Street Car.

While riding down town in a street car a few mornings ago, my attention was called to the appearance of two young ladies who entered the car at the same time.

The money value of their dress was about the same, and everything indicated that they had the same social advantages, but the difference in their appearance was very noticeable.

One, had a dress of some soft material that would bear any amount of hard usage without wrinkling, and it was made of a proper length to avoid touching the ground when she walked; her cloak was of plain black cloth, but it looked fresh and nice; the plumes on her hat were in good condition, her face veil was smooth and well fastened to her hat, her gloves fitted beautifully and her thick soled walking boots, while they fitted her feet nicely, showed that they were as easy as an old shoe is supposed to be. When she left the car, it was a pleasure to see her walk, she was so free from any annoyance of dress, or shoes.

The other girl was a complete contrast in every way. Her hat was mussy, as if it had been dropped on a table, plumes downward, for over night, her veil was stringy (you all know how soon a lace veil will become that way if it is not cared for) and it had slipped down from her hat on one side, showing a little strip of her forehead; her cloak had evidently shared the table, with her hat, the night belooked very much as if it had been fore, her dress was wrinkled and slept in. She had no gloves, and her finger nails were far from being pleasant to look at. Her boots were narrow, with pointed toes and high heels, and with several buttons missing. When she entered the car she just "slumped" down into the corner of the seat—"slumped" is not a graceful word I know, but it was suggested to me by a young friend of mine, and I do not know of any other that would better express the manner in which this young woman sat down. When she left the car, she reached her arm around behind her and caught hold of a handful of her long dress skirt lifting it and exposing some ruffles and embroidery that were not of immaculate whiteness, and then she limped off, down the street in a way that made me sorry for her.

Girls, do be particular about your appearance on the street. I do not mean that it is necessary for you to dress extravagantly; on the contrary, I think there is too much extravagance displayed by the school girls and working women generally, in their dresses; but whatever you wear, have it of suitable material, suitably made for the time you expect to wear it, and then give is good care. It is quite as easy to hang up your hat and cloak when you remove them as it is to throw them over a chair, or on a table. A few moments' work will suffice to keep the buttons on your shoes, or gloves, and if you fold your veil carefully and place it under a book, or some weight, when you take it off, it will keep fresh much longer. It is these trifles that are not trifles, that will or will not condemn you in the opinion of those whom you will meet as you pass through the world, and as you never know who will observe you, it is a good idea for you to be always ready for inspection.

OUR FANCY WORK TABLE.

Some Pretty Things for My Lady's Use Found Thereon.

Lady's Bedroom Slippers.

They are made of any desired color in felt; the pattern is given in the Bazar supplement, or may be cut by measurement of the shoe worn by the owner. The design is to be embroidered in a color contrasting prettily with that of the felt, the slipper to be lined with white or cream flannel, sewed to

a fleece-lined cork sole, and the edge finished with ribbon trimming corresponding in color to that of the embroidery.

Point Lace Pattern.

(By Request.)

Cast on 15 stitches. 1st row—k3—o—sl 1—k2 tog—pull the sl. st. over—o—k3—o—k2 tog—o twice—k2 tog—o twice—k 2 tog. 2nd row—o—k2—p1—k2—p1—k1—p6—k1—o—k2 tog—k1. 3rd row—k3—o—k2 tog—o—k2 tog—k1—k2 tog—o—k8. 4th row—cast off 3—k4—p6—k1—o—k2 tog—k1. 5th row—k3—o—k2 tog—k1—o—sl1—k2 tog—pull the sl. st. over—o—k2—o twice—k2 tog—o twice—k 2 tog. 6th row—o—k2—p1—k2—p1—k1—p6—k1—o—k2 tog—k1. 7th row—k3—o—k2 tog—k2 tog—o—k1—o—k2 tog—k8. 8th row—cast off 3—k4—p6—k1—o—k2 tog—k1, Begin again at first row.—Belle.

From a recent number of Harper's Bazar we cull a few among the many pretty articles described. First of all is an

Embroidered Shopping Bag.

This is made of seal-brown satin, lined with cream silk, and ornamented on the front with an embroidered design in cream silk and gold thread. The bag is fourteen inches deep, and nine inches wide; at three inches from the top is a casing for a draw-string,

and above the casing the sides are left open. Two brown ribbons run in opposite directions in the casing form the handles, and there are full bows of the ribbon fastened on the sides.

Afternoon Aprons.

The first is made of cream-colored corded silk, trimmed as shown in the illustration with rows of ribbon fastened down at the edge with feather-stitching in cream-colored silk. A

wide-lace ruffle finishes the sides and bottom of the apron which is furnished with ties of a wider ribbon, fastened with pretty bows at the sides and back. The second apron is of black silk, finished with black lace, with narrow cherry-colored ribbons run through the heading. It is sewn to a band at the top, and decorated with bows of wider ribbon on the shoulder straps and bodice.

HOUSEHOLD LETTER BOX.

Frances Howard Has an Answer From Fred. L. Freeman.

To Frances Howard:—I do not think I said, at least I never meant to be so understood, that our mother read all the news while we ate, or that she read all of the time we were eating. As she is her own cook, no one objects if she remains at the table a half hour after we leave. I wish I could send you her photograph. You would see at a glance that she is no starveling.—Fred L. Freeman.

The editor of the Household would like to see a photograph of "Fred's" mother, because a woman who could utilize every moment of time for the sake of helping her family must needs be well worth looking at, and it is evident that she is appreciated by her children.

Flowers Versus Snow.

When the ground is white with snow and the cold winds are striving to enter at every crevice, it is a great pleasure to have a box of blooming plants at the window, but if you have none of these, it is some comfort to remember how the flowers looked last summer, and to plan for the next summer. I have been thinking of these things today, and write now so that the letter may be in time to help some one else plan for their 1895 garden.

As annuals have well been termed the people's flower, and as they give us many bright examples for autumn's display, let us consider them first. The aster was the favorite fall flower of our grandmothers. Many old gardens contained little else at that season. They called them "China asters." Beautiful? We thought so then, but this flower has been wonderfully improved since those days. In the spring seeds may be sown in the open ground, or in boxes, at our leisure; for we do not wish the plants to come into flower before the cool days of autumn. Young plants should be transplanted several times to make them strong and stocky, and they should never be crowded in the seed bed, or they will not give first-class blossoms. Give them a deep, rich soil, and, if needed, water and mulch mast be supplied. In some of the inland states, where the seasons are long, hot, and sometimes dry, we seldom see good asters; for when treated in the ordinary way they bloom (after a fashion) and go to seed months before frost. In such localities seeds must not be sown until late in June, giving the young plants as cool a situation as possible. They transplant readily, even when of good size, and may be transferred to their permanent place in the garden, after poppies, silene, and other short-lived flowers have been cleared away to give them room. Some support should be given to the tall varieties with heavy flowers, or a storm of wind and rain may destroy their beauty.

The amaranthus, in variety; the Celosia, including the feathered; the cockscomb, and the gomphrena, known as globe amaranthus, in colors of red, white and pink, are at their best late in the season. In the Northern states seeds may be started under glass, but here in Missouri that is not necessary, and heads of cockscomb over a foot wide are common. Amaranthus, celosia, etc., appear at their best when planted in masses by themselves, as they do not harmonize with many other flowers. The helichrysum and other everlastings look well with them, as also the tritoma, though the latter is not an annual. A well grown tritoma, however, makes a fine center piece for our amaranth bed. The cosmos, quite lately introduced, is a very pleasing autumn flower, especially the white. It grows tall, with daintily cut foliage, and bears considerable frost. As it is truly a late bloomer, seeds may be sown early under glass, and in locations where the seasons are short its time of flowering may be hastened by growing the little plants in small pots, and letting them get quite pot-bound before planting out. It transplants easily, and revels in a warm, quick soil; give the plants support.

Next week I will give further suggestions about flowers, hoping they will be of use to the Household family. —Julia Reynolds.

A Question Asked.

I should like to ask housekeepers a question, and see if some one cannot help me out of a difficulty. I have always been very methodical in my way of doing everything. It is natural, I think, and then my mother taught me that I could do work with much less fatigue and accomplish more. I have carried this habit into my daily life. I like to have my meals at just such an hour and have everyone prompt at the table. I want the beds made up on time, the washing and ironing done the first of the week and out of the way. When my children were small it was all right. Now they are grown, and they do not like to be always punctual. They say that I am too particular, and that I make home uncomfortable by making them live up to the rule. Now, am I wrong? It seems to me that they need to learn orderly habits, and then besides, irregularities constantly repeated make the work drag. Please, good brothers and sisters, tell me what you think in the matter.—Mrs. M. A. B.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

More Members Want to Know Things Than to Give Answers.

Is it proper for a man to make himself companionable or sociable, with a lady whom he does not know while riding in a railway car? And is it proper for a lady to countenance such conduct?

Is there any such thing as a variety of calla lily that does not blossom?—An Inquirer.

It is not proper for a gentleman to be at all sociable with a strange lady when traveling, unless she requires assistance that he is able to give her, and a lady will not encourage a man to be sociable, if he is a stranger to her. Your second question we will leave for some one of the Household to answer.

Will you please tell me if a small crape bonnet and a long crape veil is suitable for a widow (27 years of age) to wear in the winter. If not, please tell me what is suitable.—C. B.

Crape is not worn, for even widow's mourning, at present. A small black bonnet and a veil of nun's veiling is preferred. The bonnet should have a ruche of white crape, or, as it is called, a widow's cap, inside the edge, and a face veil of plain black lace with a border of black crape can be worn over the face, after the first few weeks, when the long veil is thrown back.—Ed.

Fannie:—For information concerning the King's Daughters write to Mrs. I. C. Davis, 158 West 23d street, New York.—Ed.

Mrs. M. G.:—Your ambition to "improve your mind" is a very laudable one. An Unabridged dictionary will be of the greatest assistance to you in your study. From it you can obtain a knowledge of spelling, grammar, and of synonymous words that will help you to express your ideas in a pleasing manner. A good work on English composition and one on rhetoric, would also aid you. If you can not conveniently obtain them, you can gain a vast amount of knowledge by reading carefully, a few of the best newspapers and magazines of the day. Observe, if you read, the expressions of various kinds, that are used; how words not in general use are spelled, and in what connection they are used; the punctuation and paragraphing of the subject matter, etc. Do not spend any time in vain regrets over that education of which you say you have been deprived, but give your time and attention to making up for that misfortune. If you decide fully upon a "literary career," remember, that first of all things necessary for your success, you must have something to say, something that will be of interest to others, or else you can not expect that any one, except it may be your personal friends, will care to read what you write. Personal matters, or grievances, do not interest outsiders to any great extent.—Ed.

We have had a discussion in our school about who first raised the American flag. One of our teachers says it was Paul Jones, and some of the scholars claim it was Capt. John Manly. Will some one settle the question for us?—High School Boy.

In answer to C. A. H., borax, one teaspoonful to a quart of rain water, will remove dandruff, and will cure pimples, if applied three or four times a day and let dry on the face.—Mrs. M. J. G.

JUST A WORD FROM THE COOK

About Some Things That We All Like to Have On Our Tables.

Some recipes for mince pies insist upon brandy, citron, suet and so much of these ingredients that one must pay the penalty of an uneasy night's sleep for every piece of pie. Here is a recipe that contains neither of these sleep and digestion destroyers and yet makes very good pies.

Mince Pie.

For one quart of finely chopped boiled beef, free from fat and gristle, use three quarts chopped apples; two cupfuls of raisins cut in halves, one cupful washed and dried currants, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg and one-half teaspoonful of cloves (ground spices are, of course, used). If the meat was not well salted when it was boiled a teaspoonful of salt should be added. Place this in a porcelain kettle upon the stove and mix with it two cupfuls of syrup, one cupful of grape or currant jelly, one cupful of brown sugar, one can of sweet cherries and enough of the water in which the meat was boiled to make the mixture of the right consistency. Let it boil up, and it is ready for use. This can be made early in the fall and will keep all winter or till used.—Mary Stetson.

Chestnut Pudding.

In a syrup of one pint of water and one pound of sugar stir till tender 50 blanched chestnuts. Drain and press through a sieve, add one pint of sweetened cream in which the yolks of eight eggs have been just scalded. Flavor with vanilla and set aside to cool. In the syrup in which the chestnuts were boiled stew one-half cupful each of raisins and currants. Turn the chestnut preparation into a freezer, and when thoroughly frozen add the fruit and one pint of whipped cream and let it stand, covered closely, till wanted. Serve without a sauce.—From a German Cook Book.

Little Plum Cakes.

One cupful of butter, two cupfuls brown sugar, three eggs, one-half cupful molasses, one-half sweet milk, one-half pound each currants and raisins, two teaspoonfuls mixed spices, two squares of sweet chocolate melted, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of soda (to counteract the acidity of the molasses), and four cupfuls of flour. Bake in patty-pans.—Aunt Jo.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Have a Sociable Select Gathering All by Themselves.

Plan of Organization.

Motto:—

"Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can."

Object: Improvement, Mental, Moral and Social.

Any person is eligible for membership in the order, who is a member of a family by which an annual subscription to The Toledo Blade for the current year has been paid.

In each state where there are 10 or more members a state president will be appointed, whose name and address will be given in this column; they will select each month a subject to be discussed by the members in their state, the subject to be printed also in this column; the members are to write out their opinions on these subjects, forwarding them to the state president who will edit the letters she receives and send a condensed report of them every three months to the Chaperone.

Where there are two or more members in one city local circles may be formed, having any especial line of work the members may choose; reports of the same to be sent monthly or quarterly to the state president, who will make an annual report of it to the Chaperone.

Miss Prudence looked around her in some astonishment this morning at the empty seats in the Merry-Go Round, until suddenly the meaning of it flashed across her mind.. "Of course! who could expect boys and girls to patronize a vehicle of this sort when there's such capital sleighing all over the country!" With that, she invited the few courageous ones who had braved the cold weather and the bad walking to meet with her, to draw their chairs up cosily around the fire-place and be sociable. Her invitation being accepted, she produced a huge pan full of popped corn, and while it circulated briskly, Moxie expressed himself thusly:

"I think our circle is improving all the time, with the letters from bright minds in nearly every state in the Union. I do not know which is the Banner state in furnishing writers." "Ohio of course," interrupted Yours Truly, reaching for some more popcorn. "Thank you," said Moxie, following her example. "They all do well, and The Twins have brought up a subject which I would like to dispute. They claim that the life of an old maid is happier than that of a bachelor, and I take the privilege of disagreeing with them, and since I am a representative of the latter class I ought to know something about their joys and sorrows. We will suppose our bachelor friend to be a farmer, who has inherited or purchased a neat little farm which he tills; he has horses, cows, sheep and chickens, and a buggy and sleigh in which to go out to take the air, and is not crowded for room."

"Humph," said Nana, exchanging a knowing glance with Yours Truly. "All the men I ever went driving with, never complained with being crowded."

"No?" returned Moxie complacently. "To continue, his house is of course a model of convenience, with its supply of hot and cold water, its spacious pantries and cellars, and its kitchen, dining, and sitting room combined. Of course also, he has a steam-cooker in which he cooks his meals, and a patent machine for washing his dishes. His bread, cake and pie he bakes in his commodious range in the kitchen; he can sew on his own buttons and attend to his mending; these things he does on rainy days. He has a 'den,' a kind of combination room also, being a bed-room, smoking-room, library and wardrobe; here he retires after his day's work is done, and supper is over. He is as a matter of course an educated man so he uses his books (and pipe) to entertain himself, and there, seated in his arm-chair, he is perfectly happy."

"Under those circumstances," said Nana, "he might be perfectly happy, but I should be pleased to know in what part of the country farmers have such unlimited conveniences for carrying on their work?" As Moxie maintained a respectful and discreet silence, she continued: "I have a word to say concerning dress reform and in skirts. I am in favor of divided skirts or Syrian trousers, if nothing more artistic is to be had. Some one has said that women are a century behind the men in dress and I agree. Surely nothing can be more lovely than the dress worn by the ancient Greek women, but what artist could admire and copy the dress and form of modern women! What do you think, too, of the barbaric custom of wearing birds, wings, etc., on our hats? Let alone the cruelty inflicted, is it not more like savages than civilized women? Also the custom of wearing ear-rings; I think it not one whit more sensible than the custom of Eastern women who wear rings in their noses. How many of you have read Derzhaven's 'God?' It is magnificent. I would like to correspond for improvement with C. E.'s school teachers and scholars especially." Forsaken arose promptly and said he was anxious to correspond with all the pretty maidens; whereat Nana and Yours Truly blushed and looked conscious. He went on to say that he considered the Circle's name a very appropriate one, and objected to any change because of the delay it would cause in the production of the badges which every one wants as soon as possible. He said also: "Miss Prudence is very kind to spend so much of her time with us, there is also a great deal of work attached to it, and I think there should be at least one paid-up subscriber to The Blade in each family where there are one or more members of the M. G. R., and each member should wear the badge; this would not only increase the subscription list of The Blade, but make the circle more interesting. In answer to Highland School-ma'am's question, 'Can a truly noble unselfish character redeem a homely face?' I say 'Pretty is as pretty does.' How many of the members play checkers? I enjoy the game and think there is no harm in reading a good novel. I agree with Hilda that women will sometime be 'honored rulers of the land.'" His closing sentiment brought a round of applause from the feminine element and Yours Truly followed it up with: "Three cheers for the M. G. R.; 430, how is that for a membership? If we keep the ball rolling, how soon shall we reach the 1,000 mark? What Merry Go Round girl was it, Miss Prudence, who asked for silk pieces? I will send her some for her quilt if you will give me her address, and please will you ask Big Kid if he goes to the Monday night class at the Manual Training school." As the gentleman in question is residing in Kansas, Miss Prudence thought it hardly necessary to put that question, but seeing how disappointed Yours Truly seemed to be, she brought out a basketful of Baldwin apples and some letters from far-away friends with which she entertained the Circle until adjournment time came.

Dear Merry-Go-Rounds:—I am much interested in the letters that appear in The Blade each week, so I will write and hope that this letter from "away down South in Dixie land" will find a welcome in your charming circle. I live in Northwestern Arkansas, which is principally known for its fine fruit, and mineral springs. No state contains more celebrated springs than the Hot Springs in Garland county and Eureka Springs, of Caroll county, that attract invalids and visitors from all parts of the world. Besides these many smaller ones and sulphur and magnetic springs are found. There is a sulphur spring within a mile of my home. The magnetic springs are very curious; by holding a knife in the water a few moments, pins or tacks will adhere to it as to a magnet. Most of these medical springs are situated in mountains. The scenery is picturesque; not all is of a grand, sublime style, but merry, rustic and cheerful. There are many relics of the Mound Builders found in the northeast. There are also several small caves; one is near my home, and out of it flows a spring of the clearest, cool water; this soon joins another, and furnishes the power for a fine flouring mill; and so,

With ripened fruit and fields of grain,
And birds that swell a glad refrain,
A land where ne'er a king shall reign—
God bless dear old Arkansaw.
—Sweet Sixteen.

Dear Merry-Go-Rounds:—It was in 1878 that people first settled in this wilderness, for this country is heavily timbered with oak, ironwood, birch, poplar, tamarack, maple and Balm of Gilead, a perfume tree. A few of the settlers make maple sugar. The soil is mostly sandy or stony, and not very productive; the climate is usually very cold in winter, and very warm in summer, and is subject to sudden changes. There are two large lakes near here, and a number of small ones. Dead Lake lies on the east and southeast, and Star Lake in the northern part of the town. There are large beds of wild rice in these lakes, and wild ducks are plentiful in the fall; so are the sportsmen from distant cities, who always, so far as I have known, bring a jug of whisky or some beer with them! Among the fish found here are bass, pickerel, wall-eyed pike and white fish. In the way of fruit we have red raspberries, gooseberries, grapes and bog and high cranberries. Queen among our flowers is the water lily, with its chaste, delicate beauty; beside this, there are roses, honeysuckles, violets and a lovely variety of lady-slipper that grows in the tamarack marshes. Our postoffice and grocery are under one roof; there is no church, aid society, or Christian, temperance or literary society of any sort; the young people seem to think that dancing is the only amusement, and the rest of us exist, and that is about all. There are three school districts in the town, each one having five or six months' school each year.—L'Etoile Du Nord.

It struck Miss Prudence and the assembled Merry-Go-Rounds, that such a place as L'Etoile describes would be benefited by a M. G. R. circle, and we all wondered if it would not make the dull habit of "existing" more bearable for those members of the community who do not care to dance. The pop-corn and apples having "drawn to a close" with the afternoon, the circle adjourned, agreeing that while a large attendance was desirable, a small one was very sociable and home-like.

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

Over the sorrow and over the bliss,
Over the teardrop, over the kiss,
Over the crimes that blotted and blurred,
Over the wound of the angry word,
Over the deeds in weakness done,
Over the battles lost and won,
Now at the end of the flying year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Over our freedom, over our thralls,
In the dark and the midnight, the curtain falls.

Over our gain and over our loss,
Over our crown and over our cross,
Over the fret of our discontent,
Over the ill that we never meant,
Over the scars of our self-denial,
Over the strength that conquered trial,
Now in the end of the flying year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Quietly final, the prompter calls;
Over it swiftly the curtain falls.

Over the crowds and solitudes,
Over the shifting, hurrying moods,
Over the hearts where bright flames leap,
Over the cribs where the babies sleep,
Over the clamor, over the strife,
Over the pageantry of life,
Now in the end of the flying year,
Year that to-morrow will not be here,
Swiftly and surely, from starry walls,
Silently downward the curtain falls.
—Harper's Bazar.

About Some Women.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is not the raving beauty that some reports have made her out, but a very sweet, shy, retiring girl with small features, a full red-lipped mouth, fair skin and high color, big brown eyes and very black hair. She is tall and slender. Her gowns are extremely elaborate for so young a debutante, brocades and colored satins comprising her evening gowns and velvet and sable her visiting gowns.

It is said that she is not permitted to have a maid, and does her own hair dressing, prinking and fussing generally.

The Empress Eugenie paid a visit recently to Queen Victoria at Windsor. She is said to have looked with almost envy on the comparatively small number of appeals for assistance which come into Her Majesty's hands. The enormous post-bag which reaches Farnborough is filled week after week with appeals of all sorts, mostly from France, and mostly in the name of religion. The ex-royalties of France are particularly good game for the beggar, be he church builder or be he the architect of his own adventurous fortunes.

Mrs. Algernon Sartoris is living in America now, and has a charming home in Washington, where she gave a "pink tea" a few days since. She is growing stout, and has lost none of her early comeliness. She has two little daughters and a tall son, who is a great student, and whose heroes are Napoleon and his famous grandfather. The eldest daughter is called Rosemary Ellen, and is a handsome girl with golden hair and big brown eyes.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe does not look her age—75 years. She has the presence, the demeanor, the expression, the voice and the step of 50. She has a handsome face; is in vigorous health; gives heed to the art of dress; she is far more lively than are most women at her time of life. Yet she has been writing poetry for nearly sixty years—the poetry of beauty and of nature, and of the emotions and of freedom.

The Training of Small Children.

Nice manners are the result of nice training, and sometimes it seems really inborn. Babies soon reflect the home manners, and boys and girls who are reared in a family where fine manners are an every day affair, where each considers the other's feelings and thinks of his own comfort last, always will be acceptable to the world.

The "notions" of little babies are sometimes queer reflections of the manners of their elders. It is very wise to give way to harmless notions when they increase, in any way, the happiness of the little ones. A little boy, who is now a prominent railroad man, never went to bed when he was small without a doll he called "Jimmie." The succession of Jimmies went on for years, until, in fact, he grew ashamed to be seen with a doll. It grew without saying that he is devotedly attached to two baby sons, one of whom is called "Jimmie," perhaps in memory of that first love. No possible good could have been done that child by taking his doll away from him. He was sensitive, and would have been lonesome without his darling. A wise mother let him indulge in his little whim.

The older children often develop marked individualities and defend themselves by it. The baby, too, often suffers because it is the helpless victim from the mistaken kindness of loving parents. The great mistake of parents is that they never let baby alone. He gets too much handling, too many kisses, too little real care. Put him on his stomach to sleep. Do you know why? It rests his spine. It rests grown people quite as much. Keep him dry everywhere, not forgetting his bib. Keep him out of hot sun in summer and cold wind in winter, but this does not mean from all outdoor air. Give him plenty of air. He will thrive on it.

You can teach your children to reason young by reasoning with them and explaining to them things as you understand them. You will be astonished to see what staunch advocates your opinions will gain.—Auntie Jane, in Womankind.

Women Wage-Earners.

By Helen Campbell, author of "Prisoners of Poverty," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

In presenting a large number of facts with conclusions on the above subject, Helen Campbell has added to her reputation as an able and reliable author. The chapter entitled "A Look Backward" contains much interesting history relating to the past condition of women. Chapter second gives the "Employments for Women during the Colonial Period." Chapter third treats of the "Early Aspects of Factory Labor for Women." Chapter fourth is devoted to the "Rise and Growth of Trades up to the Present Time." "Labor Bureaus and their Work in Relation to Women," "Present Wage rate in the United States," "General Conditions for Workers in the United States, England, and the Continent, with Remedies and Suggestions" are treated in the succeeding chapters.

The standard accepted by the best retail houses in New York as to "What Constitutes a Fair House," expresses the needs and most important demands of the working woman. The first stipulation is, that equal pay shall be given for work of equal value, irrespective of sex; that where women are only employed, the minimum wages are $6 a week for experienced adult workers; that wages are to be paid by the week; that fines, if imposed, are paid into a fund for the benefit employes; that the working day is from 8 in the morning to 6 in the evening (with three-quarters of an hour for lunch), and a weekly half holiday in mid-summer, etc., and other conditions with regard to the physical well-being of women employes.

It is gratifying to know that many of the leading houses in New York have adopted this standard as the result of the work of the Consumers' League, an association of women with Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, president.

The introduction of the book is written by Professor Richard T. Ely, director of the School of Economics of the Wisconsin University.

MY BED IS A BOAT.

My bed is like a little boat;
Nurse helps me in when I embark
She girds me in my sailor coat
And starts me in the dark.

At night I go on board and say
Good night to all my friends on shore
I shut my eyes and sail away,
And see and hear no more.

And sometimes things to bed I take,
As prudent sailors have to do—
Perhaps a slice of wedding cake,
Perhaps a toy or two.

All night across the dark we steer,
But when the day returns at last,
Safe in the room, beside the fire,
I find my vessel fast.
—R. L. Stevenson.

FROM ROME TO NAPLES.

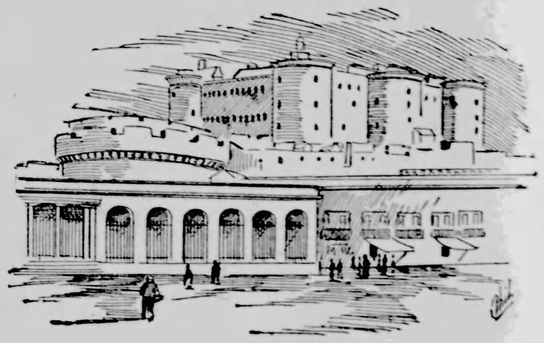
THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS PROCEED GAILY ON THEIR TRAVELS.

Miss Bessie Hawthorne Does the Honors of the Latter City With Great Skill and Ability.

From Rome we went directly to Naples, where we were nicely entertained by Miss Bessie Hawthorne, notwithstanding a depreciatory remark made by her, as we started on our round of sight-seeing.

"Mamma says," said she, "that she thinks a little girl of 14 is rather small to guide such a large party through a city of 530,872 inhabitants, but as I have grown somewhat familiar with the place I will try to make your visit as pleasant and profitable as possible.

In the first place I will call your attention to the mildness of this climate, a fact that accounts for the crowded condition of the streets, as the people spend a great part of



CASTEL NUOVO

their time out of doors, and right now let me ask if you ever saw so many homely women before? Their noses are so flat, and their complexions so sallow!

The city is divided into the old and new towns, or the East and West Crescents, by that ridge of hills called Capo-demonte (1), St. Elmo (2), and Pizzofalcone (3) ending in the rocky promontory where rises the Castel del Ovo (4) so called because of its oval shape.

The Eastern part is the old city and contains the most inhabitants, and the principal public buildings.

The streets are very narrow, being mostly paved with lava; the finest one in this section is the Via or Street di Toledo, which the tourists from the "Future Great" especially regarded with great interest.

The houses are very high, and the public buildings are numerous and some of them very grand, though they cannot be called handsome because of their age, and the irregularity of their sites. The Western section is the new city; its streets are very wide, one of them being the famous Riviera di Chiaja, or the "Quay." It is a fine road running along the bay in a curve for about three miles. On one side of it is a row of palaces, and on the other are the pleasure grounds of the Villa Reale (5), which lie between it and the bay. Now, having reached the bay perhaps we can get a better idea of the city and the landscape generally by going out a little way on the water. The Bay of Naples, said to be the most beautiful in the world (a fact which Terence stoutly contested in favor of Dublin Bay) is 20 miles wide from Cape Miseno (6) on the northwest, to Cape Campanella (7) on the southeast, and from this line extends inward for about ten miles the scenery surrounding it, being very beautiful. That mountain on the east is Vesuvius (8) (upon this Terence saluted "the dear crater" with mock solemnity). Those islands on the outskirts of the bay are Ischia (9) and Capri (10), and you will notice that the city we are looking at is situated partly at the base, and partly on the slope of two crescent-shaped mountain sides. There are 300 churches here, so I will not endeavor to show them all to you, but will take you to some of the finest. First among these is Santa Maria della Pietra, which is the family chapel of the dukes of Sangro (11), princes of San Severo. Under each arch in this church is a mausoleum of one of these princes with his statue, and in the pilaster adjoining is the tomb of his princess with a female statue representing one of the virtues for which she was remarkable! The Santa Chiara derives its chief interest from the fact that it contains the tombs of princes of the house of Anjou (12) the magnificent gothic monument behind the high altar, representing King Robert, the Wise (13), who founded the church in 1310. St. Gennaro is at the entrance to the catacombs (14) which I am pleased to show you next. They are excavated in the volcanic tufa in the face of the hill of Capodimonte, and form a long series of corridors and chambers, arranged in three stories, communicating with each other by flights of steps. You see in these sepulchral niches along the walls there are still remnants of skeletons and traces of rude pictures of the olive branch, the dove, the fish and other symbols of the early Christians. When the plague visited Naples in 1656 many of the victims were buried here.

Now to distract your minds from such somber recollections I will take you to the Teatro di San Carlino and let you see Punch in Naples, his native home, speaking in his native tongue and called Pulcinella. When you are tired of laughing at the fun here we will take in the Teatro de Fiorentini, the oldest theater in the city, built in the time of the Viceroy Onate (15) for the Spanish comedy.

The Museo Nazionale will take up our next day of sight-seeing. Here are relics from Pompeii (16) and Herculaneum (17) that black-looking stuff is rolls of papyri (18) from a suburban villa at Herculaneum discovered in 1752, and supposed at first to be mere sticks of charcoal. They are manuscripts, written in columns containing from 20 to 40 lines in each, and are without stops or marks of any kind. There are wonderful works of art to be seen in this museum, paintings, sculptures, cameos, Etruscan vases and curios enough to keep us gazing for years, but we must visit at least one of the fortified castles of the city before we leave, so we will tear ourselves away from the museum and go to Castel Nuovo, sometimes called the Bastile of Naples (19). The plaza is entered by the celebrated Bronze Gates (20), executed by the monk Guglielmo of Naples, in one of which is a cannon-ball fired during one of the contests between the French and the Spaniards. It is

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

URGING CONGRESS TO SETTLE THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

He Wants the United States Notes All Paid Off, and $500,000,000 of Bonds Issued for That Purpose.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The President to-day sent to Congress the following special message on the financial question:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the Congress the condition of our national finances, and in connection with the subject idorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by the Congress. In the meantime, the situation has so changed the the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people. Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing, and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury, I am now convinced that its reception by the Congress, and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity, necessitate additional or different legislation.

With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws; nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

The Situation Defined.

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammelled by the prejudice of partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage. We may well remember that, if we are threatened with financial difficulties, all our people in every station of life are concerned; and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions, to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and reasonable protection.

Lack of Confidence.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the government, under existing laws, to procure gold; and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or of cancelling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The Only Resource.

The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be so issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in "coin," instead of specifically in gold—which, in existing conditions, detracts largely, and in an increasing ration from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government.

Draining the Reserve.

The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad, or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home.

We have outstanding about $500,000,000 of currency notes of the government, for which gold may be demanded; and, curiously enough, the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold, they shall be re-issued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury; nor can the process be arrested so long as private parties, for profit or otherwise, see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than $300,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption, they are all still outstanding.

The Bond Issue.

Since the 7th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased $100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve. Two issues were made, amounting to $50,000,000 each—one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue, there was realized something more than $58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly $103,000,000 in gold were drawn from the Treasury. This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than $58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of about two months, more than $61,000,000 in gold have been drawn from the Treasury. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of government obligations, or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary condition.

Facts and Conditions.

The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention.

More than $172,000,000 in gold have been drawn from the Treasury during the year for the purpose of shipment abroad or hoarding at home.

While nearly $103,000,000 of this amount were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about $69,000,000, were drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time.

The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the Treasury are still outstanding, and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose. An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character.

Stage of Diminution.

Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement.

The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss not only to our national credit and prosperity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the Treasury a comfortable surplus of more than $63,000,000, but it is not in gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty.

Differences of Opinion.

I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined of used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver of bimetallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency. I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

Should be Paid in Gold.

Besides the Treasury notes which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly $500,000,000, there will fall due in 1905 $100,000,000 of bonds issued during the last year for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly $600,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds issued in 1877. Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I, therefore, beg the Congress to give this subject immediate attention.

In my opinion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890.

From the Humiliating Process.

We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out upon these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be a difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bands be issue in denominations of $20 and $50 and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable 50 years from their date. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most saleable. The secretary of the treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold, they should be canceled.

Under Existing Laws.

These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation; and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited, except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent interest, and which sell in the market at less than par. National banks should be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, and when such as are now outstanding reach the treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be canceled, and notes of the denomination of ten dollars and upward issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of $10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under $10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any other form of money.

For Sound Finance.

I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or state banks since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceedings of which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of these notes amounted to $70,526,250 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be $9,145,000, dating from January 1, 1895.

Would Not Offer Relief.

While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account these figures are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges, and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive they will become.

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor ever national obligation. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Executive Mansion, Jan. 28, '95.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WANTS.

Mr. Springer Introduces a Bill to Cover the Recommendations.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Chairman Springer, of the banking and currency committee of the House, has introduced a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the President's message. He has notified his committee to meet to-morrow morning and consider the bill. The bill is as follows:

An act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire U. S. notes, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in order to enable the secretary of the treasury to procure and maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire U. S. legal tender notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," he is hereby authorized to issue and sell at not less than par, in gold, except as provided in section 2 of this act, U. S. registered or coupon bonds, in denominations of twenty dollars and fifty dollars and multiples of said sums respectively, payable fifty years after in gold coin of the United States of the present weight and fineness, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum, payable quarterly in like coin; and such bonds and the interest thereon shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions as the bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt."

Such bonds may be sold and delivered in the United States or elsewhere as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the government.

Section 2—That whenever any United legal tender notes or treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold they shall be canceled and not reissued and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to receive U. S. legal tender notes and treasury notes issued under the aforesaid act of July 14, 1890 in payment for any of the bonds issued under the preceding section of this act, and the notes so received shall be canceled and not reissued.

Sec. 3—That hereafter national banking associations may take out circulating notes in the manner now provided by law, to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure the same. But this provision shall not apply to any bonds now outstanding bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. only.

Sec. 4—That hereafter no national bank notes of a less denomination than $10 shall be issued, and as rapidly as such notes of denominations less than $10 shall be received into the Treasury otherwise than for redemption and retirement they shall be canceled, and an equal amount of notes of like character, but in denominations of $10 and multiples thereof shall be issued in their places. All silver certificates now outstanding of denominations less than $10 shall, when received into the Treasury of the United States, be retired and canceled and silver certificates in denominations less than $10 shall be issued in their stead.

Sec. 5 That from and after the 1st day of July, 1895, all duties on imports shall be paid in gold only and all taxes, debts and demands, other than duties on imports, accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, treasury notes, silver certificates, or notes of national banks.

Sec. 6—That all laws and parts of law inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections be and they are hereby repealed; and a sum sufficient to carry the provisions of this act into effect be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

—"Alfalfa farms that yield $40 per acre each year. Write F. M. Applegate, Beloit, Kansas, for prices, etc., etc."

KNUTE NELSON ELECTED.

Governor of Minnesota Chosen United States Senator.

St. Paul, Jan. 23.—The two houses of the Minnesota legislature, in joint session to-day, voted for a successor to W. D. Washburn. The developments of the night showed that Mr. Washburn's re-election was impossible, and his forces tried to throw their strength to ex-Congressman John Lind. Mr.

SENATOR-ELECT NELSON.

Lind, after looking over the situation, refused to enter the fight, and the Washburn supporters concluded to vote for the Senator to the last, although hopeless of electing him, hoping to prolong the fight and thereby defeat Governor Nelson, to whom they attributed Senator Washburn's defeat. When the two houses had assembled and were organized, the roll call was had, and Governor Knute Nelson was shown to have been elected. Before the announcement of the vote there were several changes made by members, and the announced result was: Knute Nelson, 102; W. D. Washburn, 26; S. G. Comstock, 9; McCleary, 2; Ignatius Donnelly (Pop.), 13; John Lind, 1, Wm. Mitchell (Dem.), 4.

WAS FORMALLY RE-ELECTED.

Senator George C. Perkins Was Named in Joint Session.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 24.—At noon yesterday the two houses of the legislature met in joint session. The speaker of the house and the president

SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS.

of the senate declared that George C. Perkins had received a majority of the votes in each house for senator and was elected to fill the unexpired term of Leland Stanford, deceased. Mr. Perkins addressed the joint convention.

ELKINS CHOSEN IN JOINT SESSION.

The Senator-Elect Did Not Get a Majority in the House.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 24.—The legislature in joint session yesterday elected Stephens B. Elkins to succeed Johnson N. Camden as United States senator. At separate meetings of the two houses Tuesday Elkins received a majority in the house, but in the senate the vote was a tie, owing to H. C. Lockney, fusion Republican, voting for a Populist.

Some doubt was expressed as to whether he would be legally chosen unless he received a majority in both houses, but it is now the universal opinion that he is legally elected.

SENATORS CLARK AND WARREN

Formally Chosen as Wyoming's Representative in the Senate.

Cheyenne, Jan. 24.—The Wyoming legislature formally ratified in joint session yesterday, the vote in the houses Tuesday electing Warren and Clark to the Senate.

The senators-elect were presented to the joint session and both in their speeches of acceptance declared themselves in accord with the Republican state platform which favors the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Senator Clark, who is elected to fill a vacancy, will take his seat in the Senate at once.

SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS

Pulls His Senatorial Chestnuts Out in Spite of De Young.

Sacramento, Jan. 23.—George C. Perkins was chosen United States Senator to succeed himself for the unexpired term of the late Senator Stanford by the legislature. The two Houses met separately. In the Assembly the first ballot sufficed to give Perkins one vote more than the necessary majority. The vote was as follows: Perkins, 42; DeYoung, 12; Bowers, 3; Foot, 7; Neff, 5; scattering, 11.

In the Senate three ballots were necessary. In the first two votes were as follows: Perkins, 18; DeYoung, 4; Daggett, 6; scattering, 10.

In the third ballot Perkins gained two votes. In joint session this will give him 62 votes, one more than necessary to elect. At noon the two Houses will meet in joint session, when Perkins will be formally declared elected.

BUTLER AND PRITCHARD

Chosen as United States Senators From North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 23.—By joint ballot in the legislature yesterday, Marion Butler (Populist) was elected to succeed M. W. Ransom in the United States Senate. J. C. Pritchard (Rep.) was elected by the same vote to fill out the unexpired term of the late Z. B. Vance. The joint vote for the Senators-elect was 117 against 45 votes cast by the Democrats for Thomas W. Mason and Lee S. Overman.

Sewell Elected Senator.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 23.—The joint meeting of the legislature for the formal declaring of the result of yesterday's balloting for United States senator was held at noon to-day in the assembly chamber. President Stokes, who was made chairman, declared that Gen. Sewell having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected United States senator.

Senator Cullom Re-Elected.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23.—Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.) was to-day formally declared re-elected as United States Senator in the joint assembly. Senator Cullom delivered a short address thanking the legislators, and touching briefly upon the revenue and currency situation.

Dolph Lacks but One Vote.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 25.—The legislature met to-day in joint session to vote for United States Senator. The ballot resulted as follows: Dolph, 44; Moore, 19; Lord, 2; Bennett, 8; Hare, 10; Moody, 4; Williams, 1; Kinkaid, 1. Necessary to an election, 45. There was no choice.

Pettigrew Formally Elected.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 23.—The vote on United States Senator yesterday was: R. F. Pettigrew (Rep.), 100; J. C. Crawford, (Pop.), 70.

The Senate passed the submission bill by a vote of 26 to 17, which assures the wiping out of prohibition in South Dakota.

Elected Mayor of Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 23.—Herman Meyers, one of the city's most prominent Jewish merchants and bankers, was elected mayor of Savannah yesterday after the hottest municipal contest ever held.

Horace Chilton Formally Chosen.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 23.—Horace Chilton was yesterday elected as United States Senator to succeed Senator Coke. His total vote was 128. Nugent the Populist candidate, received 23.

Ex-Governor Pattison Accepts.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—Ex-Gov. Pattison has accepted the Democratic nomination for mayor of Philadelphia.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Troops and Rioters In Constant Conflict.

Brooklyn, Jan. 24.—The fours of patrol duty in the various armed camps in the eastern section of Brooklyn were trials of endurance throughout the bitter cold night.

The 52 eligible men on the fire department civil service list who had been appointed special policemen in this emergency, deserted in a body. They complained of the food furnished them, as well as the method by which it was given them, and because there was no improvement at breakfast time, they resigned. By this they forfeit not only their standing on the eligible list, but the right to re-examination for another twelve months.

At East New York the Fulton avenue line started cars out at 7 o'clock. The Broadway line was ready to start as soon as the wires cut during the night were repaired. A number of linemen escorted by detachments from troop A were engaged at this as early as 7 o'clock, and at 8:45 cars were again running down to the Eastern district.

Fifty non-union men left the Flushing avenue stables this morning in a car to open the cross-town line. The car was guarded by four policemen and the Eighth battalion.

The first car which left the stables was held up at Franklin street by strikers. It was stopped and all the windows were broken, but the police used their clubs freely and the car was taken through the mob. The motorman was hit with a brick and flying glass cut him. Nobody else was hurt.

At 9 o'clock this morning a Court street car was stoned at Hamilton and Court street. The crowd of men were dispersed by the police.

The police claim that all the mischief that is being done to the trolley wires is by sympathizers.

Capt. Gorman accordingly last night detailed three new men for detective duty. Kloppman's Hotel, opposite the church of St. Francis de Sales, was known to be a popular resort with the roadmen and is situated about midway in the section where all the wire-cutting has been done on the suburban lines during the past two or three days and nights.

The officers in citizens dress put up at the suspected hotel and sure enough about 2 o'clock a number of customers who had not been drinking much "left for home," leaving as many in the saloon.

Soon after the officers, but not all together, also went the same way, and caught the fellows in the act of cutting.

On Ninth avenue the wire was pulled down for about a mile.

Wm. McGrath, a conductor on the Broadway line, was so badly battered before he would surrender that the ambulance was necessary to take him to the station house. R. Lyman, a motorman from Fulton avenue line, was also arrested. The Heights company has decided to do without a military escort for its Green Point cars.

A car on the Crosstown line which belongs to the Brooklyn City Heights railroad company made its initial trip this morning from the depot in Green Point and reached the city hall at 9:58 a. m. The car was guarded by six policemen.

Justice Gaynor, of the supreme court handed down his decision on the application of Joseph Leader, for a mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Heights railroad to operate its cars in sufficient numbers to accommodate the traveling public on the Fulton street, Putnam avenue, Green and Gates and the Tompkins avenue line. He signifies his intention of granting a mandamus, the form of which he will determined on the argument of counsel in court to-morrow.

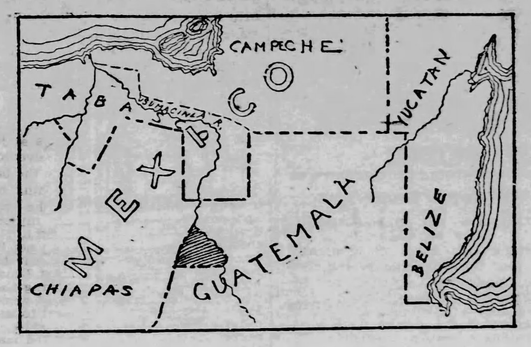
Thomas Kearney, the roofer, who was shot on a roof top by a militia man in Hicks street, is dead.

About 3 o'clock this morning the seventeenth precinct police had a lively fight with wire-cutting strikers at Broadway and Sumter street and captured two of them. One was so badly clubbed that he was taken to the station house in an ambulance.

TWO REGIMENTS WITHDRAWN.

End of the Great Brooklyn Strike Approaching.

Brooklyn, Jan. 28.—The Seventh and Seventy-first regiments and the First Battery have been relieved from duty, and have returned to New York. Most of the cars are running all right to-day. The troops remaining are all stationed at the car houses.



BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN MEXICO AND GUATEMALA—THE DISPUTED TERRITORY IS SHADED.

FOREIGN.

GUATEMALA'S ANSWER.

A Declaration of War is Looked For.

Mexico City, Mex., Jan. 25.—The official communication of Guatemala to the demands of Mexico over the threatening international boundary dispute, was delivered to the National Palace this morning. It came in on the Vera Cruz railway mail train last night, having been forwarded from Coatzacoalcos to Vera Cruz by a boat in waiting.

Foreign Secretary Mariscal was engaged to-day in making a careful reading of the reply, which is very voluminous and covers many pages of closely written matter. Its contents have not as yet been made known even to the President and members of the cabinet. The document will be presented at the meeting of the cabinet to-day.

It is generally understood that the import of Guatemala's reply is the same as indicated in the telegram received from Mexican Minister Gadoy at the time it was delivered to him by the Guatemalan government. Its tone is evasive and negative, and the foreign department said that the declaration of Mexico's position may be expected inside of four or five days, by which time the reply of Guatemala will have been considered in all its bearings.

The war department in this capital is all activity. The entire office forces are working over hours, and an unusual spirit of life and general animation is seen on every hand. The number of troops already on the frontier is 18,000, and several brigades are in readiness to be pushed to the front at a day's notice.

MEXICO IS GETTING READY.

She Can Stand the Enormous Cost of an Army.

Mexico City, Jan. 25.—The fourth battalion of infantry is making preparations to move from this city, its objective point being Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, where it will be held with the other forces now there for transportation by sea for the Guatemalan invasion, if this ordered. Francos

GEN. PEDRO HINOJOSA.

Secretary of War and Navy of Mexico.

Varona Muras, the Cuban journalist who made such a vicious attack upon Mexico in connection with the reception of the Guatemalan minister by Gen. Diaz, is supposed to have left Vera Cruz yesterday by steamer for Havana.

Appearances are that the pending Guatemalan war will not be as expensive to Mexico as was at first thought. The government has received many proffers of aid from wealthy citizens of the republic, and the mass of the people are so enthusiastic in their promises that these items, with the numerous individual state appropriations, will very nearly relieve the treasury department from material expenditure of an extraordinary nature. The country is ready and willing also for a special war tax, if the government finds this necessary.

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE

To Begin the Guatemalan Invasion at Once.

Salina Cruz, State of Oaxaca, Jan. 25.—It is reported here that arrangements are being quietly made by the Mexican war authorities for the Guatemalean invarion as soon as hostilities are declared. The theory is that the armed corvette Zaragosa, the gunboat Oaxaca and all the Mexican boats on the Pacific coast will be employed in landing troops at San Jose, Guatemala, or at some other convenient point. Immediately on landing the forces will be pushed with all possible speed across the country toward the capital, which lies only about fifty miles from the coast, and where it is naturally expected the hard fighting will occur. At the same time, the famed Mexican rural forces will be ready to start from the various points on the border, now occupied by Mexican troops and carry sweeping through the country like a whirlwind. The rurales will aim to clear up things as they go, and be on hand and ready to co-operate with the sea forces by the time they have arrived before the city of Guatemala. The artillery and other heavy guns will be shipped by sea, and as the Guatemalans will probably do all in their power to prevent a landing of the Mexican forces, it is evident that the artillery mounted on the Mexican ships and that designed for besieging service will be immediately brought into play. In this event, as there are several good landing places along the Guatamalan coast, there will be no difficulty in eluding the opposition should it be shown at the regular harbor. The Guatemalan forces are altogether too small to put up a good fight at more than one or two points, and so Mexico will have probably little trouble in gaining land.

The evident policy of Guatemala will be to concentrate all the forces possible on the coast and northern frontier at the strategic points, and have the forces fall back upon the fortifications at the Guatemalan capital if unable to hold their own against the Mexicans. That this will be possible is not easily seen in view of the aptroft plan which Mexico is evidently laying to rush into capture their chief city on the very start.

Should the Guatemalans destroy the means of subsisteince in the track of the invading Mexicans, the rurales will be used for foraging purposes, as well as for general fighting when needed.

"NO, THANK YOU, SIR."

Mexico Don't Want the Arbitration Offered by Gresham.

City of Mexico, Jan. 29.—It is probable Mexico will decline with thanks the attempt of the United States to intercede in the Guatemalan affair. The reception in this capital to-day of a telegram from Washington saying that the United States will endeavor to act as mediator and that Minister Gray has started on his return to Mexico to co-operate with U. S. Minister Young, of Guatemala, created much favorable comment in the limited circles in which it was made public. President Diaz, who was asked how the proffer would be received by Mexico, very politely replied that the country in general naturally felt grateful to the United States as a sister republic in its desire to sustain peace, which were exactly his own wishes, but while expressing his gratitude, the president did not say the offer would be accepted.

"In all such cases settlement of the matter at issue depended upon the consent of the parties directly concerned," said Gen. Diaz.

While giving no hint that Mexico will not listen to a proper extent to the voice of the United States in the matter, the press was given the general impression that Mexico will continue to occupy the present position on the boundary dispute, and hold to the claims for damages from Guatemala, which it has all along held. President Diaz is known to be far too wise a statesman to ignore any genuine help for the preservation of peace, but it is generally understood among those close to the seat of power that he will let nothing come in the way of the permanent settlement at an early date of the long, troublesome Guatemalan question. If was is necessary to accomplish this end, then it will be war to a finish. The daily Two Repiblics to-day contained an editorial on the intervention of the United States in the Guatemalan dispute, which may be considered as indicative of the general feeling in Mexico, as follows:

"The telegraphic announcement from Washington that the United States would, if agreeable to Mexico, mediate in the Mexico-Guatemalan question created no little surprise and considerable dissatisfaction. Guatemala has from the commencement of the present dispute, insisted on submitting the question to arbitration of the government of the United States. Mexico has maintained that the question having been practically settled by the treaty of 1882, is not of the character that should be submitted to arbitration. There is no question as to the interpretation of the treaty. It is perfectly clear and explicit, without a single clause over which a dispute can be raised. But the present administration of Guatemala lors not like the provisions of that treaty, and wish to ignore it or withdraw from it. In proposing to submit the subject to arbitration it merely wishes that matters which have been fully discussed and definitely agreed upon by the countries named be reopened to discussion, with hope that a new decision may be reached.

"It was with this view that Guatemala caused the invasion of terr tory which had formerly been in dispute, but which it was agreed in the treaty of 1882 should be regarded as Mexican, pending the final survey of the boundary. When Mexico protested against this proceedure, Guatemala coolly proposed that the matter be left to arbitration, and it is understood that the Guatemalan minister in Washington on four different occasions requested the United States government to offer its services as arbitrator, and that on those four occasions the request was flatly refused. Now the announcement is made that the United States government will offer to mediate in the interest of peace.

"In his case mediation would be interference in the interest of a nation which is endeavoring to elude compliance with its treaty obligations. Should the proffered intervention be accepted, Guatemala will naturally desire to have the treaty of 1882 ignored, and thus reopen the discussion of the almost interminable question, which, after years of diplomatic consideration, was definitely adjusted in 1882. Upon the whole, the offer of the United States government, if correctly reported, seems to be ill-considered and inopportune, and will probably prolong and vex the question which now seems to be drawing rapidly to a settlement. A crisis has been reached, and if there is no outside interference there will be an end pacific or otherwise put to the question in a very short time."

RAPID INCREASE OF SOCIALISM.

They Have Nearly Got Control of the French Parliament.

London, Jan. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the Times in a dispatch to that journal notes the extreme danger of the rapid increase of radical power in the French parliament. During seven months, the radicals have regained a hundred votes, and now need only 85 to command a majority in the Senate, and 23 to command a majority in the chamber of deputies. Such a majority would mean a collection of revolutionary measures, such as the abolition of the senate and the presidency, an inquisitorial law, and a confiscating separation of church and state, which would be fatal to any country, especially when taken in connection with a licentious press, and the so-called democratized, which means insubordinate, army.

LANDED AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

Japanese Forces Did Not Meet With Resistance.

Shanghai, Jan. 24.—The Japanese transport Saburna-Maru, which returned to Ujina yesterday, reports that she left the Gulf of Talien-Wan on Saturday last, January 19, with other Japanese transports, escorted by warships, and arrived off Yung Chang, not far from Wei Hai Wei, the Chinese war port on the Shan Tung penisula at daybreak on Sunday, January 20. The Yayeyama and other Japanese war ships then landed detachments of marines. The latter met with but feeble resistance from the Chinese troops, which were supported by four guns mounted ashore. The fire of these guns was answered from the Japanese boats, and the Chinese were eventually dispersed when the guns of the Japanese warships opened fire upon them. The Japanese landing was effected without any loss being sustained by the invaders, and the four guns previously mentioned were captured by the marines landed from the Yayeyama. Immediately afterwards the landing of the Japanese troops commenced, and was nearly completed when the Saburna Maru left Yung Chang on Monday last, the weather having been favorable to the Japanese operations.

Two English women, one German woman and one Chinese woman, who were found in charge of the Shan Tung lighthouse, were placed under the same pay as they had been receiving, and were instructed, in the interests of commercial and other traffic at sea, to keep the light burning as usual.

THE FIGHT AT HAI CHENG.

Chinese Again Routed by the Little Islanders.

Yokohama, Jan. 26.—A dispatch received here from Gen. Nodzu gives details of the fighting which occurred between Japanese and Chinese troops at Hai Cheng. He says that the Japanese waited until the Chinese were within 600 yards of their position, and then a large portion of the Fifth brigade with a batallion of the infantry surrounded by three batteries of artillery, charged the left flank. Taken by surprise, they fled in confusion to the northwest.

The Chinese prisoners who were captured, state that the Chinese attack was conducted by Gens. Chang Shun and Iku Tang. The Chinese numbered 20,000 men.

Official dispatches which have been received here from Yung Chang Ken state that the second batch of Japanese transports completed the landing of troops by noon on January 22. The enemy made but little resistance.

These dispatches add that during the afternoon of January 21, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Wei Hai Wei, and the Japanese outposts report that electric lights could be seen in the same direction.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

All Foreigners at Chefoo in a Critical Situation.

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Chefoo says that sailors from all the foreign warships have been landed to protect the consulates of the different countries they represent.

Advices to the Pall Mall Gazette, under date of December 4, published yesterday afternoon, report that a panic existed then among the inhabitants of Chefoo on account of the proximity of the Japanese soldiers to that city and the Chinese troops were said to be upon the point of mutiny.

It is added that owing to diplomatic objections the plan was not to land any bluejackets from the foreign warships without urgent necessity for so doing.

But the signal men ashore and afloat were to remain on the lookout day and night so long as the weather was clear and safe. It is added that frequent gales of snow and spray obscure the signals in town.

Continuing the Pall Mall Gazette says: "All the male foreigners, numbering about thirty, are armed, and they are able to hold the Chinese in check until help arrives. But," he adds, "God help the outlying American missions."

JAPS ARE ADVANCING.

They Are In the Vicinity of Ku Shang Hon.

Hiroshima, Jan. 29.—A dispatch received here from the headquarters of the Japanese army operating against the Chinese says that a strong force of the enemy which retreated from Yung Cheng Shen to the northwest without fighting is in the vicinity of Ku Shang Hon.

Large numbers of the enemy are reported to be along the coast road from Yung Cheng Shen.

The dispatch adds that it is now possible to convey field guns three miles westward, but the roads are bad and it is difficult to repair them.

A telegram from the commander of the Second Japanese army announces that a Chinese fugitive from Li-ping Island, off Wei Hai Wei, reports that the Chinese fleet inside that harbor numbers eight war ships six gunboats and 11 torpedo boats.

The hole which was knocked in the bottom of the Chinese battle ship Chen Yuen when she grounded has been filled with cement, but she will be unable to fire her heavy guns. The repairs to the Lai Yuen, the Chinese double-screw armored cruiser, are incomplete and the Kang Chi has no guns.

DEATH OF CANROBERT.

He Was a Distinguished Soldier and Statesman of France.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Field Marshal Canrobert, who has been suffering with phlebitis, is dead.

Francois Certain Canrobert, marshal of France, and a senator, was born June 7, 1809. He was a distinguished commander under the second empire in the Italian, Crimean and Franco-Pressian wars. He has served with credit in the Senate of the third republic since 1875.

For Australian Federation.

Melbourne, Victoria, Jan. 26.—A crowded meeting in favor of Australian federation was held here yesterday. The chief justice of Victoria, Mr. Madden, presided.

Spanish cabinet raise duty on wheat to half a dollar per hectolitre. Railway freights from sea to interior also put up. Cabinet crisis thus averted.

FREE! SAVE MONEY!

Send for our new 1895 Catalogue, illustrated in colors, containing full description of all of our PIANOS and ORGANS. Remember—We are the only firm of actual manufacturers selling exclusively to the public at factory prices, at factory profits. We are the only firm where you get the Real Exact Value for your money, as there are no Agents, Dealers or Middlemen's Profits Added. CASH, or on EASY PAYMENTS to suit your own circumstances. Pianos or Organs shipped on 30 days' trial to your own home under our special warrant for 25 years. Every instrument guaranteed perfect before leaving factory. Nothing to be paid on delivery. Nothing charged for interest. Nothing extra for stool or cover. Don't pay dealers' or middlemen's profits. Buy direct from the manufacturer and save $50 to $200. Write to-day for our handsome Catalogue, Free. Mention this paper.

TERMS:—No Satisfaction, No Pay.

Note.—$4.00 Rebate will be allowed on first order received from this paper for Pianos, especially Uprights and Square Pianos. Rebate in proportion on Pianos costing less than $169.00 or Organs less than $25.00. All Pianos sent on 30 days' trial. Stool and Cover FREE.

Don't fail to write at once to CORNISH & CO., Washington, New Jersey. Established nearly 20 years.

Here's our Ticket. What's yours?

"McKinley & Reed, good times will speed," are our sentiments. This is your ticket. Step on the right train and hop 35 cents for a 35 cent Razor. Best Razor for the money ever offered. Shears and Knife ground and honed and warranted. Price to McKinley & Reed voters, 35 cents. Razor, 8 inch Shears, 65c; Knife and Shears postpaid, $1.00. Hollow ground razor, $1.25. Razor Strop, 50c. McKinley Knife, Razor and Str

WASHINGTON.

53D CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senate.—The policy of the administration as to Hawaii was again the subject of a sharp attack and defense in the Senate today. The personal element in the controversy drew large crowds to the galleries which at times overflowed into the outer corridors. It indicated but little diminution of public interest in Hawaii, now that the course of the administration is the main question of discussion. Gray and George justified the administration, and Gray dwelt upon the persistency and vindictiveness with which the President was villified and misrepresented. Hedge and Hawley made the critical speeches of the day, the former urging the extent of the British aggressions in the Pacific, while Mr. Hawley made pointed comment on the consideration given to Queen Lilluokalani's representatives who visited the State department, after the United States had formally recognized the Hawaiian republic. The debate was still in progress when the morning hour expired, and the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up. Turpie spoke against the measure for three hours, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Indian appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for five days in the House, was finally passed to-day. It carried $6,494,520 when reported, but as passed the total was considerably augmented, one amendment alone (to pay the first instalment for the purchase of the Cherokee outlet) carrying $1,656,000. Several unimportant amendments were added to the bill.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The treasury emergency was the main theme before the Senate to-day, and, for the time being, the Hawaiian question was laid aside. Mr. Jones (Dem.), of Arkansas, and Mr. Smith (Dem.), each representing the most influential element in the majority of the Senate, presented petitions for meeting the currency complications. The propositions differed widely, Mr. Smith's providing for a temporary bond issue, pending investigation by a "monetary commission" composed of Senators, members of the House and civilians, while Mr. Jones's plan provides for a bond issue and the conditional restoration of silver. The two Senators urged their respective measures in speeches which received close attention from a well-filled Senate and crowded galleries. Mr. Turpie concluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill, he becoming bitterly personal at the close against Mr. Morgan, the author of the bill, and against the measure itself as the consummation of "Cheap John Peter Funk" legislation. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, made his first appearance in the Senate since his election, and was sworn in as a Senator.

House—Mr. Dingley, of Maine, called the attention of the House to-day to what he termed the utter failure of the Paris tribunal's regulations for the protection of the Alaskan seal herd, and to the probability of a complete extinction of the herd unless steps were immediately taken to secure a co-operation of Great Britain for the protection of seals. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Rapid progress was made. Fifty-five pages of the 105 in the bill were disposed of without amendment before adjournment.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senate—The vote on the Nicaragua canal bill will be taken up in the Senate at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, unless some unexpected and parliamentary obstruction is interposed. In view of the speedy culmination of the long debate there was added interest to-day in the speeches and there was much speculation on the outcome of the long struggle. Mr. White spoke in advocacy of the bill. Mr. Morgan, in charge of the measure, will close the debate to-morrow. Mr. Morgan is confident that he has a majority in favor of the bill.

Another chapter to the Hawaiian question was added to-day. Mr. Allen (Pop.), of Nebraska, presented a resolution for annexation, and Mr. George (Dem.), of Mississippi, making a speech supporting the administration policy.

Another new senator, Mr. Pritchard (Rep.), of North Carolina, was sworn in during the day. The session closed with the rapid passage of 21 pension bills.

House—The House to-day devoted all its time to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill with such success that at the hour of adjournment it had completed the reading of the bill, except for the several controverted paragraphs, which were temporarily passed over.

The case of Judge Ricks had an echo in the adoption of an amendment, offered by Mr. Ray (Rep.), making it unlawful for clerks of United States courts to include in their emoluments fees not earned at the time their acts were rendered, and forbidding the allowance of fees not actually earned. The amendment excited no debate.

Several other amendments were adopted, among them was one appropriating $300,000 for printing the report of the secretary of agriculture, $41,000 for printing 75,000 copies of the famous "horse book," and $25,000 for printing for each member of Congress a complete set of Union and Confederate records.

Washington, Jan. 25—Senate.—The bill pledging the faith of the United States to do the construction of the Nicaragua canal passed the Senate to-night by a decisive vote of 31 yeas to 21 nays. The final vote was not secured until 6:30 to-night, but notwithstanding the lateness of the hour there was an exceptionally full Senate owing to the interest felt in the culmination of the long discussion. The bill, in brief, directs the issue of $70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds. Each of these is to bear the following guarantee:

"The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond, payment by the maritime canal of Nicaragua of the principal of said bonds and interests accruing thereon, and as it accrues."

An additional $30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without a United States guarantee. The total hundred millions thus issued is to be used in the construction of the inter-oceanic canal. The secretary of the Treasury is to have the general supervision of the project. A board of fifteen directors is to have immediate charge of the work. Of this board the President is to designate seven members, no more than two from any one state. The United States is to receive $70,000,000 of the canal company stock in return for guaranteeing bonds and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the property of the canal company.

Aside from the final debate and vote on the Nicaragua bill, the main interest of the day attached to a very caustic speech by Mr. Mills, of Texas, upholding the administration policy in Hawaii, and incidentally scoring the sugar trusts.

In conclusion Mr. Mills hoped he had shown why this resolution, intended as a slur on the President, should not pass. Throughout the speech of Mr. Mills the galleries were well filled and he was followed with greater interest than has attended any previous Hawaiian speech.

Mr. Vest then introduced a resolution endorsing the policy of President Cleveland toward Hawaii, reciting that the course of this government should be to withhold from entangling alliances. This and the resolution under discussion went over to a subsequent day.

House.—The sundry civil bill was passed to-day in the shortest time, so far as known on record. It was under consideration but three days. As passed, the bill carries $38,125,721. Two propositions offered respectively by Messrs. Sayres and Coombs, the former's to clothe the secretary of the Treasury with power to issue bonds of such denomination as he should see fit, instead of as now to re-issue them of the same denomination, and the latter's to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them non-receivable for customs dues after July 1 next, furnished the principal theme of discussion.

Mr. Sayres's proposition was defeated 74 to 87—while that of Mr. Coombs was carried without division. Another amendment offered by Mr. Settle, of North Carolina, to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 to pay for information regarding moonshine distillers, was lost.

An appropriation of $40,000 for a lighthship to be stationed off the Straits of Fuca, Wash., was adopted.

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Cleveland's policy toward Hawaii was sustained in the Senate to-day by a vote of 24 to 22. A resolution was offered by Mr. Vest as an amendment to a previous resolution on the subject by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), as follows:

"Resolved, That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the efforts to establish Republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of non-interference, unless by agreement with the affairs of other nations, and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government, unawed and uninfluenced by foreign dictation.

"That the administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the American people."

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) made the first reply to the remarks of Mr. Mills that New England held Hawaiian bonds, said to be the motive inspiring New England Senators in the interest for the Hawaiian republic. Mr. Lodge declared that the bond story was a miserable falsehood. He was succeeded by Mr. Frye (Rep., Maine), who made a strong speech, ending with the declaration that the only indebtedness of the Hawaiian government held outside of Hawaii was $1,000,000 of bonds held in England, which command $1.03, and which the people of Hawaii have tried in vain to get back, so as to hold them themselves.

The vote was on party lines, with the exception of Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.), who voted with the Democrats. By a singular coincidence, this one vote carried the resolution, as it would have failed on a tie, had the vote been on strict party lines. The action to-day practically disposes of the Hawaiian question in the Senate. The Senate has decided to take up the bankruptcy bill next.

House—The House to-day entered upon the consideration of the bill to repeal the differential of one-tenth of one cent per pound imposed by the tariff act on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, opened the debate with an argument, in which was introduced all the correspondence between the German ambassador and the State department on the subject, including a letter not hitherto published, in which Germany expressly disavowed retaliation against the United States for the imposition of this duty when she excluded our meat products. It is thought a vote on the bill will be secured Thursday.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senate.—The reading of President Cleveland's message on the financial situation formed the most interesting feature of to-day's session in the Senate. It was presented shortly after noon, and there was very promptly a filling up of empty chairs by Senators who were not on hand when the Senate met. The President's views and recommendations were listened to with close attention, both by the Senators and by the occupants of the galleries, and when the reading of the message was concluded it was sent to the finance committee.

Most of the day was taken up by the House bill (with the Senate amendments) disapproving the agreement with the Southern Ute Indians providing for their removal from Colorado to Utah, and allowing lands in severalty to those desiring them and removing others from a portion of the present reservation and confining them to the western part of it and to several townships in New Mexico. The bill was passed. The matter of the location of these Indians has long been a vexatious one and difficult of settlement by the Indian committees of both houses. To-day's action bids fair to result in the final settlement of the question at an early date.

House.—The interest in the House to-day was centered in the President's message, which was read after that body had convened. There was a slight skirmish over its reference and that of the administration bill which Mr. Springer introduced, but both were referred to the committee on banking and currency. Mr. Wilson having waived jurisdiction of the bond feature of the message, which could have gone to the ways and means committee. The members were busy discussing the message and the bill throughout the session, and gave little attention to the debate on the bill to repeal the discriminating duty of sugar imported from bounty-paying countries. At the conclusion of the debate to-day Mr. Wilson attempted to effect an arrangement for a vote after the two hours' of debate to-morrow, but Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio, objected. Despite the objection Mr. Wilson stated his purpose to try to secure a vote at the end of that time.

NOT SMOOTH SAILING

For the Springer Currency Bill in the Committee.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The House committee on banking and currency started at 11 o'clock to-day upon what promises to be a long consideration of the administration bill. According to present indications the committee will be in session all day. Practically no progress was made during the early part of the day, and all indications point to a rethreshing of the whole financial question in all its phases. Representative Cox (Dem., Tenn.) began business by a motion to report the bill to the House, which at once aroused a chorus of opposition. Three of the Republicans—Henderson (Ill.), Brosius (Pa.), and Haugen (Wis.)—objected strenuously to what they termed summary action, and Representative Cobb (Dem., Ala.) declared that he would never vote to report the bill to the House in its present condition. Thereupon Representative Russell (Rep., Conn.) made a motion that the committee proceed to the consideration of the bill, which was agreed to informally. In the course of the discussion Representative Walker (Rep., Mass.) opposed the proposition of the fifty year term for bonds, and gave notice that he would offer an amendment for a shorter term. Other Republicans stood with him on this objection, and also gave it as their views that greenbacks should not be retired unless the circulation was kept up to its present volume by replacing the retired greenbacks with national bank notes.

Representative Cox gave notice that he would move to substitute for the administration bill the ill-fated Carlisle bill, with certain amendments of his own, which have been outlined heretofore. There may be adopted by the committee a rule limiting the time for debate on amendments, which will somewhat expedite matters.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE FACTORIES

Have Seriously Injured the Trade in Wales.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Evil times have fallen upon South Wales as the result of establishment of tin plate works in the United States. Consul Howells, at Cardiff, has made an exhaustive report to the State department upon the showing that the manufacturers there take a very pessimistic view of the future. He says that until recently South Wales enjoyed a monopoly of the tin plate trade.

The United States has always been and still remains the greatest customer, but since she has undertaken the task of supplying her own wants in this, as she has long since been doing in other branches of the iron and steel, there has been a considerable falling off in the American demand without any compensating supply being needed for other markets, therefore the difference has been an entire loss to the Welsh manufacturers, few of whom appear to be interested in the new works on American soil. The year 1894 has been a wretched one, and it would argue a very sanguine temperament indeed to look forward to brighter prospects during the present year in face of the probability of the American demand growing still poorer.

It was hoped that the Wilson bill would result in a revival of trade, but by this hope has given way to despair and throughout the district one hears only rumors of stoppages of works, requests for concessions and demands for reductions in wages.

The manufacturers have been straining every nerve to reduce the cost of production and labor troubles have followed. Not only will wages be permanently reduced but hundreds will be added to the thousands of tin platers already out of employment and the trades union is practically disorganized.

The consul encloses an extract from a local newspaper saying:

"The American tin plate works, which it was thought would have to stop, are going on as vigorously as ever, competing and often securing orders which formerly came to this country. Their position has actually improved recently inasmuch as they have obtained a reduction in wages of about 30 per cent, while in this country the strong effort made in the same direction has up to the present time proved futile, except in a few isolated cases.

Probably the most striking feature of the year's trading has been the serious diminished call for tin plates from the United States, the native works being equal to supply almost the whole of that important trade. There has been also diminished demand for charcoal tins. A feature of the year, too, has been the large shipments of finished black plates not only to the states but to the continent. It is not thought, however, that this trade will continue with us, but will be gradually absorbed by native mills."

Sweden Raises Import Duties.

Washington, Jan. 24.—United States Consul O'Neil, at Stockholm, Sweden, reports to the state department that a bill was passed by the Swedish government on the 7th inst. raising the duty on grain and flour to the following rates: Grain, all kinds, per 220 pounds, 84 cents; mall, $1.70; flour, $1.74.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHAIRMAN WILSON'S BILL

To Abrogate the Discriminating Duty on Sugar.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, yesterday reported to the House the bill to abrogate the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on exports. The report accompanying the bill expresses the opinion that it does not believe it was the intention or desire of Congress in the last tariff act in imposing the additional duty on all sugars coming from countries paying a bounty on exports thereof, to give the ground for complaint to foreign nations of any violation on our part of long-standing treaty obligations, and least of all to abrogate such treaties.

Both Germany and Austria, however, have protested against the discriminating duty, holding it to be violative of the most favored nation clauses which for more than sixty years have governed their trade relations with the United States and Germany—the committee is not accurately informed as to Austria-Hungary—is now making and enforcing trade relations which prohibit or impede the entrance of American meats into her markets. Inasmuch as the inspection of our meat exports under existing laws and under the regulations and supervision of the department of agriculture, is now so thorough and effective as to exclude all reasonable objections to their entrance on sanitary grounds, and as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland which consumes the bulk of our exported provisions, raises no sanitary objection to them, it is almost certain, says the report, that this unfriendly action of Germany is really a retaliation for our discrimination against German beet sugar.

The committee believes that if the irritation caused by the alleged violation of our traditional treaty obligations to Germany, or more strictly to Prussia, is removed, it will at once open the way for the removal of discriminations and prohibitions against the entry of our beef and hog products into Germany. Furthermore, the example of Germany is having its influence with other nations with whom we have a large and profitable trade, and Sweden, Denmark and Belgium have prohibited the introduction of American cattle and dressed beef. This additional duty on foreign sugars, concludes the report, is not needed, even from the point of view of protection by American refiners and sugar growers.

Revenue is Insignificant.

The amount of revenue it might produce is insignificant, and should not for a moment be considered in comparison with the threatened and resulting loss or lessening of foreign markets for our raisers of cattle and hogs; while no amount of revenue would compensate for any merited stigma of faithlessness on our part to treaty obligations.

FIRST CABINET BREAK.

Report That Postmaster General Bissell Will Retire.

New York, Jan. 29.—A Washington dispatch to the Evening Post says: "The first break in the Cleveland cabinet is about to occur. Postmaster General Bissell will retire from the head of his department with the end

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

of the present session of Congress. Current report says that William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, will succeed him, but it is denied in high quarters that any choice of a successor has been made by the President.

"Mr. Bissell has absolutely refused to discuss the subject in any of its phases for publication."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Bill Has Finally Passed the United States Senate.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The bill pledging the faith of the United States to do the construction of the Nicaragua canal, passed the Senate last night by the decisive vote of 31 years to 21 nays. It was the termination of a debate, which has lasted since the present session of Congress began.

It was, moreover, the first realization in either branch of Congress, of the vast project so long and vigorously urged for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific, with the United States government standing sponsor for the execution of the work. The final vote was not secured until 6:30 o'clock last night, but notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, there was an exceptionally ful Senate owing to the interest felt in the culmination of the long struggle.

The Nicaraguan minister and many other diplomats interested in the projects had seats in the diplomatic galleries throughout the voting on the many amendments, and the final question.

The bill in brief directs the issue of $70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds.

Each of these is to bear the following guarantee:

"The United States of America guarantees to the lawful halder of this bond the payment by the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua, of the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing thereon, and as it accrues."

An additional $30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total hundred millions thus issued is to be used in constructing the inter-oceanic canal. The secretary of the treasury is to have general supervision of the project. A board of fifteen directors is to have immediate charge of the work. Of this board the President is to designate ten members, no more than two from any one state. The United States is to receive $70,000,000 of canal company stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds, and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the property of the canal company.

Aside from the final debate and the vote on the Nicaragua bill, the main interest of the day attached to a very caustic speech by Mr. Mills, of Texas, upholding the administration policy in Hawaii and incidentally scoring the sugar trust.

PETITION WAS OVERRULED

For Mandamus Against Collecting Income Tax.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The petition of John G. Moore for mandamus against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, to prevent the collection of the income tax was overruled this morning by Judge Hagner in the district equity court. The case will now be taken on appeal to the United States Supreme court, in order to test the consititutionality of the income tax law.

HAS BEEN GIVEN UP.

Attempt to Introduce Chinese Labor in Mines at Idaho Springs.

Denver, Jan. 24.—The attempt to introduce Chinese labor into the mines at Idaho Springs has been abandoned. Sheriff Bell notified the mining company that he would resign rather than attempt to protect Chinamen in this work, and that he had no doubt that every Chinese miner in Clear Creek county would be hanged.

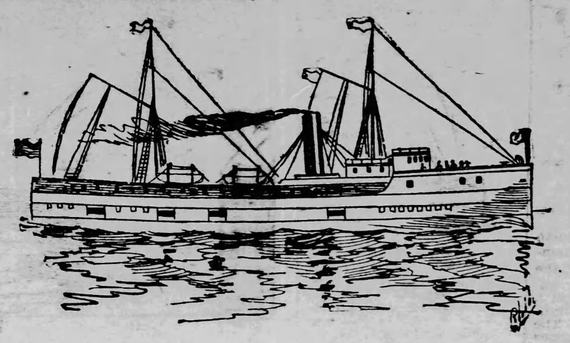
Justice Jaskson Very Ill.

Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 29.—Justice Howell E. Jackson, it is feared, is extremely ill. His brother, Gen. W. H. Jackson, started for Thomasville, Ga., last night with a special car to bring him to Nashville. It is feared his condition is serious.

Cuticura

Skin Remedies Are Pure Sweet Gentle And Most Economical

Because so speedily effective. Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.



THE MISSING PROPELLER CHICORA.

THE RICKS IMPEACHMENT

Was Not Endorsed by the oCmmittee on Judiciary.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The attempt to impeach Judge Augustus J. Ricks, of Cleveland, failed yesterday in the House judiciary committee by an adverse vote of 9 to 7, and instead of a resolution for impeachment, which Mr. Bailey, of Texas, had prepared to report to the House, one will be presented denouncing the fee system, which, in the opinion of members, has made the proceedings possible. Judge Ricks gave a personal explanation to the committee of the accounts in the Birdsell cases, which he had handled as clerk of the court, and which furnished ground for the investigation, and testimony was given against him by Martin W. Sanders, who had been his deputy clerk, and succeded to the clerkship when Judge Ricks was promoted to the bench. The day's review of the case, which was of a bitter and acrimonious character, changed the opinion of no member of the committee, and the charges were ignored, as it had been expected they would be when all the members could be brought together for a vote. The case was made largely a party question, although Judge Ricks had four Democratic votes, and as the next Congress is strongly Republican, there is no probability that it will be revived.

All who voted for impeachment at the last meeting voted against the resolution, while those who voted against impeachment, with the addition of Messrs. Wolverton and Dayton favored the resolution. The vote was:

Yeas—Goodnight (Dem.), of Kentucky; Layton (Dem.), of Ohio; Wolverton (Dem.), of Pennsylvania; Harrison (Dem.), of Alabama; Ray (Rep.), of New York; Powers (Rep.), of Vermont; Broderick (Rep.), of Kansas; Dox (Rep.), of Pennsylvania; and Childs (Rep.), of Illinois.—9.

Nays—Stockdale (Dem.), of Mississippi; Boatner (Dem.), of Louisiana; Lane (Dem.), of Illinois; Bailey (Dem.), of Texas; De Armond (Dem.), of Missouri; Updegraff (Rep.), of Iowa; and Culberson (Dem.), of Texas.—7.

Mr. Bailey will make a minority report.

TO FAVOR THE VETERANS

By Allowing Them to Settle a Second Homestead.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The secretary of the interior has forwarded to the chairman of the House committee on public lands a favorable report on House bill 2402 for the relief in certain cases of soldiers, marines, sailors and others who have heretofore made claim to public lands. He says he can see no objection to the passage of the bill which would allow any person otherwise qualified to make a second homestead entry who had failed to secure title to his previous entry without fault of this own.

The only objection cited that can be urged against the allowance of a second homestead entry is that it would allow persons to speculate by making entries and selling the relinquishments but the bill is believed to be sufficiently guarded against such act.

DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Extended to Missouri State Militiamen Who Served Ninety Days.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Senate committee on Pensions yesterday endorsed a resolution which Senator Palmer will introduce in the Senate to-day, extending the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890—the dependent pension act—to the officers and privates of the Missouri State Militia and the Provisional Missouri Militia, who served 90 days during the war, and to their widows and minor children.

The decision affects about 10,000 pensioners.

To Prevent Wire Tapping.

Washington, Jan. 24.—There was such a meagre attendance at the opening of the Senate to-day that Mr. Hoar called attention to the absence of a quorum and a roll call was necessary before business could proceed. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Chandler (Rep. N. H.) to prevent the tapping of telegraph wires used by news associations. This is to prevent the stealing of news and was necessitated by recent developments in Chicago when various other associations, by means of wire tapping were making use of the Associated Press news

ANOTHER STANDARD MOVE

Likely to Close Up the Oil Exchanges.

Pittsburg, Jan. 24.—The Standard Oil Company has announced another move, which more effectually closes up the oil exchanges. Hereafter it will issue no pipe line certificates, and hence it will not be many weeks when there will be no certificates on which to speculate.

The total amount of oil in existence now represented by National Transit certificates does not exceed 500,000 barrels or less than the production of the country for one week. The Standard will gather up these certificates as fast as they can get them, and when all have been taken up there will be no business left for the exchanges.

THE LOST CHICORA.

Fragments of the Vessel Have Been Found.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 24.—The following telegram came to J. H. Graham from South Haven, Mich., last night:

"We have just found some of the Chicora's upper works in the ice off this port. There is no doubt she has foundered. E. A. NAPIER."

The Fated Ones.

No further hope of seeing the boat is entertained here. The complete list of those on board is as follows:

EDWARD STINES, captain, St. Joseph, Mich.

C. D. SIMONS, first mate, Benton Harbor, Mich.

BENJAMIN STINES, second mate, St. Joseph, Mich., captain's son.

JOSEPH MARKS, wheelman, Benton Harbor.

THOMAS ROBERTSON and JOHN HODGES, watchmen.

ROBERT McCLURE, chief engineer, Detroit.

A. WIRTZ, second engineer, Detroit.

GRANT A. DOWNEY, oiler, Detroit.

NATE LYNCH, cook, St. Joseph.

JAMES MALONE, pantryman, Chicago.

W. M. MORGAN, head waiter, Benton Harbor.

JAMES R. CLARK, clerk, St. Joseph.

JOSEPH PEARL, passenger, St. Joseph.

Eight deck hands, names unknown.

Two firemen, names unknown.

One coal passer, name unknown.

James R. Clarke, Captain Stines Mate Simons, Engineer McClure and Nate Lynch, the cook, had families. As far as known here, all the others are single men.

SENATOR FAIR'S WILL

Stolen From the Clerk's Office in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—The will of the late James G. Fair was stolen from the clerk's office some time yesterday afternoon, and there is not the slightest clue to the perpetrators of the crime. The discovery was made but half an hour before the usual time for closing the office. Some one had come in and asked for permission to see the document. A will filed for probate is a public document, and, like all papers in civil actions and probate proceedings, is supposed to be open for the inspection of any one who is interested in the case and desires to see it.

The clerk who was asked to produce the will, went to the pigeon hole, where it had been last placed. He took the bulky envelope, on which was inscribed "Last will and testament of James G. Fair," and took it to the desk where the visitor was waiting. When he opened it he was staggered at the contents.

The precious document was not there. In its place was a lot of worthless paper which had been carefully folded and inserted in the envelope in an attempt to delay the discovery as long as possible. The information was imparted to the chief deputy. He carefully scrutinized the envelope to make sure that the will was really missing. A search was made in the pigeonhole where the document belonged. There was no sign of it anywhere. A thorough search of the entire office as far as was practicable was made. The search was fruitless. The will was gone.

There was not the slightest trace of it, and the investigation was given up long after the county clerk's office is supposed to be shrouded in solitude.

When the chief deputy and other clerks who had been apprised of the theft left the clerk's office last evening there was not a shadow of doubt in their minds but the will had been stolen. Still they had hopes it would turn up all right.

The disappearance of such a will is a far more serious matter than would be the disappearance of a will in any other case.

The great length and peculiar verbiage of the document render it almost impossible to prove the exact language which is important even should there be no contesting parties in possession of the attorneys, but if there is to be a contest the accuracy of copies will be at once questioned.

What is more, the signature of the dead millionaire is gone. It cannot be produced for the scrutiny of experts or for identification by the witnesses, whose testimony is to be offered in support of the will on hearing the executors' petition for admission of the testament to probate.

—"Kansas Redeemed. Now is the time to buy land. Write F. M. Applegate, Beloit, Kansas."

BLOW FOR THE DEFENSE

At the Trial of Debs for Conspiracy.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The defense in the Debs conspiracy trial received a heavy blow to-day in the adverse ruling of Judge Grosscup on the point raised just before adjournment yesterday, while Oliver I. Myron was on the stand. Counsel for the defendants objected to the admission of evidence as to overt acts unless it could be shown that they were done by the knowledge and under the direction of the officers and directors of the American Railway Union charged with having hatched the conspiracy to obstruct the mails. Judge Grosscup held that evidence could be introduced tending to show that a conspiracy existed to stop all trains, and that this would include, necessarily, a conspiracy to stop the United States mails; in other words that the greater conspiracy would include in its natural, reasonable and inevitable result the less.

Judge Grosscup delivered his decision as soon as he came on the bench. Its import as affecting the chances of the defendants for acquittal was recognized instantly, and its influence on the defendants and their counsel was marked for the time being.

SENATOR BERRY RE-ELECTED.

Ex-Governor Fishback Makes a Feeble Showing.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 29.—In separate sessions of the Houses of the legislature to-day, the balloting for United States Senator resulted:

Senate—James H. Berry, Dem., 26; W. M. Fishback, Dem., 5; F. R. Rembmel, Rep., 1.

House—James H. Berry, Dem., 73; W. M. Fishback, Dem., 14; W. B. Parks, Pop., 9.

The election of Berry will be declared in joint session at noon to-morrow.

VALUABLE METEORIC STONE

Found in Sabinal Canyon, Uvalde County, Texas.

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 29.—A. B. Garner, a citizen of Sabinal Canyon, Uvalde county, found a meteoric stone weighing 525 pounds embedded in sandy earth to a depth of five feet, and brought it to this city. A piece was chipped off, in which was found a nugget of gold. Both are in the hands of scientists for investigation.

The Delaware Senatorship.

Dover, Del., Jan. 29.—Five ballots were taken to-day in the United States senatorial fight without any change.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

Money, Crops, Trade.

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK NOT SATISFACTORY.

Large Export of Gold Has Embarrassed the Government—Business Hesitates Because the Future is Clouded—Bradstreet on Finance.

New York, Jan. 25.—R G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Events have not helped business this week. About $1,850,000 gold has been withdrawn from the treasury, mainly for export, and the gold reserve has been reduced to about $58,000,000. Since December 8 the treasury has lost in 39 working days about $53,000,000 gold, and daily increasing distrust is liable to affect markets unfavorably. Industries have not yet found sufficient demand for their products to prevent further decline in prices, and this week the average for all commodities has again touched the lowest point ever known. The number of hands employed does not increase, and a strike has cut off for more than a week about half the business of Brooklyn, to some extent affecting trade here.

At bottom, business hesitates because the future is clouded, and the consuming demand has not increased in January a swas expected. In belief that it would, industries had enlarged production, and until it does, the excess of producing capacity constantly tends to depress prices in both iron and steel. A better demand appears for bars in Pittsburg, but at Chicago there are unexpectedly dull. No transactions in rails are reported in general, and the demand in finished products is considered disappointing. The anthracite coal traffic is again much disorganized. The minor metals are a shade stronger, but tin plates are considerably lower, with considerable business.

Heavy sales of wool, 6,567,150 pounds against 5,661,350 two years ago, are in part the result of growing confidence among manufacturers that they will be able to meet foreign competition, and in part because prices are not thought likely to go lower, so that some have purchased beyond their orders for goods.

Bradstreet on Finance.

New York, Jan. 26.—Bradstreet's Financial Review says: The market exhibits a little more active apprehension with regard to the outcome of the currency situation. It must be added that the existence of this feeling may be traced to the fact that little is expected from Congress, and that relief still seems to be distant. It is true that here was an evident desire on the part of bearish speculators to increase the disturbed sentiments, and such interests have also been heavy sellers of the market there by increasing the short account. The liquidation for account of the active stocks has not been large, and it would seem that speculative holders, rather than permanent owners of securities, were in such cases the sellers. In one part of the market, however, the liquidation has been both large and active. This was the stocks of roads which are to undergo the process of reorganization, and on which heavy assessments are to be expected. It must be noted that, however despondent the street may be at the movement, the liability of the market to become oversold and to rally on the better interest was never more apparent. It was shown on Thursday, when in the face of heavy gold engagements for export, and of an absence of favorable news from any quarter, the market became very firm, and showed plainly that the bear party had overestimated their ability to force out holders of stock in the railroad list.

WHEAT AND WATER SUPPLY.

Farmers Review Gives Reports From Ten States.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—The Farmers' Review reports from its correspondents in ten states on the condition of wheat and the water supply.

In Illinois the crop has generally gone into winter quarters in fair condition, though having obtained small growth in some counties. Wherever it is covered with snow the prospects are good. Some counties report ground frozen hard with no snow cover. In such cases injury to the plant is feared.

In Indiana the plant is doing well and is generally covered with snow.

Ohio reports generally good conditions. In many counties no large growth has been made, but this small growth is enough to start it well in the spring provided no disaster overtakes it. The snow covering is good.

In Michigan the crop is in fair shape, but too lightly covered with snow in some localities. A few correspondents report conditions as poor, but generally no great damage has been sustained.

Kentucky reports crop in good condition, having been generally fairly protected. The start in some counties was poor, but the plant seems improving.

In Missouri the conditions vary greatly. Considerable damage is reported from drouth and poor snow protection. The plant got a slow start in a number of counties and has not improved much since. The general average is fair.

In Kansas the condition is generally good, though many Western counties report injury by drouth. In some fields the grain did little more than sprout.

Nebraska reports condition fair, but the plant needs rain in many counties.

Iowa conditions vary greatly, all kinds of conditions being found. It will average about fair.

Wisconsin reports fair conditions generally. In most places the crop is well protected. In some counties snow has not come in sufficient quantity to cover the fields and the plant is winter killing.

In Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky the water supply is generally good, though a few counties here and there report a deficiency. In Missouri there seems to be too small a supply over much of the state. The supply is good over large areas of Kansas and Nebraska, but the lands most subject to drouth report deficiencies. In some counties the ground is hard and dry. The water supply is short over most of Iowa. In Wisconsin the supply is fair to good.

THE HAY SCHEDULE.

An Effort Will be Made to Have the Standard a Uniform One.

The action of the National Hay association at Cleveland on Tuesday of this week in fixing a new schedule of grades [illegible] dealers of Toledo.

The new schedule adopted at Cleveland is as follows:

Choice timothy hay shall be timothy mixed with not more than one-twentieth of other grasses, properly cured, bright natural color, sound, and well baled.

No. 1 timothy hay shall be timothy mixed with not more than one-fifth of other tame grasses, properly cured, good color, sound, and well baled.

No. 2 timothy hay shall include all timothy hay not good enough for No. 1, not containing over one-third of other grasses, sound, and well baled.

No. 3 timothy hay shall include all hay not good enough for other grades, sound, and well baled.

No. 1 clover-mixed hay shall be timothy and clover mixed, with at least one-half timothy, good, sound, and well baled.

No. 1 clover hay shall be medium clover containing not over one-twentieth other grasses, properly cured, sound, and well baled.

No. 2 clover hay shall be clover, sound, well baled, not good enough for No. 1.

Choice prarie hay shall be upland hay of bright color, well cured, sweet, and reasonably free from weeds.

No. 1 prairie hay shall be upland and may contain one-quarter midland, of good color, well cured, sweet, sound, and free from weeds.

No. 2 prairie hay shall be upland of fair color, or middling of good color, and reasonably free from weeks.

No. 3 prairie hay shall be midland, of fair color or slough, well cured, sound, and free from weeks.

No. 4 prairie hay shall include all hay not good enough for other grades and not caked.

This schedule will be submitted to the different commercial bodies throughout the country, and an effort will be made to have them adopt it, and to have regular hay inspectors appointed for carrying out the judging process.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE BLADE,
Toledo, O., Jan. 29, 1895.

The following shows the changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Jan. 29.	Jan. 22.
U. S. 5's, coupons	115¼	116½
U. S. 5's, registered	114⅞	115⅛
U. S. 4's, coupons	112¾	113
U. S. 4's, registered	112¾	113
U. S. 2's, registered	97	97
Pacific 6's of '95	100	100

Condition of the Grain Market at the Close To-Day.

As compared with yesterday wheat is 5-8@7-8c lower. The markets started in very weak, and there was soon a sharp break on lower cables and the influence of the gold shippers. Scalpers and commission houses sold freely, and at times there was wild excitement, and the markets broke to a panicky condition. The prices ambled off 1 1-2c. There were wild scenes and the bulls seemed to have no nerve left. Wheat touched the lowest point on record at Chicago, 52c for May. Toward the close there was a rally, and the markets closed with a firmer tone. Bradstreet's shows the world's visible supply to have increased 620,000 bushels during the week. Liverpool closed a little steadier. Puts for May at Chicago closed at 52 1-8@52 1-4c, and calls at 53 1-8@53 1-4c. Puts on corn, 43 7-8@44c. Export clearances to-day 200,607 bushels of wheat and 44,888 barrels of flour, or wheat and flour in the aggregate, 402,053 bushels. Receipts in the Northwest, 96,438 bushels, with 173 cars on track; same day last year, 191 cars on track.

Corn—Active, Lower.

As compared with yesterday, corn is 7-8@1 1-8c lower. There was depression in the market at Liverpool, and sellers were anxious. In American markets the price followed wheat. At Chicago, January corn opened at 40 1-2c, nominal, and closed at 41c, nominal; May, 41 3-8@41 5-8c, and to close, 41 1-2@41 5-8c. At New York, May corn opened at 48 1-4c, fell to 46 7-8c, and closed at 47 1-2c.

May pork at Chicago opened at $10.00, and closed at $10.02½.

Prices of wheat to-day:

Jan.	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close
Toledo	.....	.....	.....	51½
Chicago	49½	49⅝	48⅝	49⅜
May				51½
Toledo	53⅝	53⅝	53	53⅞